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XVIIITH YEAR. SINGLE PART—SIXTEEN PAGES AT THE OFFICE COUNTER. PRICE 3 CENTS. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1939. (ON STREETS AND TRAINS) 5 CENTS

THEATERS

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Most perfect acoustics of any Auditorium in the city. Wednesday Afternoon and Evening April 12th, two Charming Lectures by "IAN MACLAREN," (The Rev. John Watson, D.D.)

BURBANK—C. A. SHAW, Lessee. Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; Loge Seats, 75c; Box Seats, \$1; Matinees, reserved, 25c; Loge and Box Seats, 50c; Children, 10c. Wakefield English Opera Co.

ERMINIE—This afternoon and evening last performances of "ERMINIE" Sunday, "Fra Diavolo," Monday, "Martha," Tuesday, "A Night in Venice."

ORPHEUM—MATINEE TODAY—ANY SEAT 25 CENTS. BARNES & SISON, King and Queen of Sketch Artists; GYPSY QUINTETTE, All Star Soloists; J. W. WINTON, Great Violonist; PANTHER TRIO, Serpentine Marvels; PERCY HONNE, World's Greatest Concertist; TROUBADOUR TRIO, Fine Singers in Costume; TOM and LILLIE ENGLISH, Musical Fun Makers; and the Wonderful MARCO TWINS. PRICES—Reserved Seats 25c and 50c, Gallery 10c; Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any seat 25 cents.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—Europe's Most Distinguished Pianist, SAUER is coming—Evening of April 24—Matinee 25th. Sale of seats to subscribers opens April 17, general public, 18th, at FITZGERALD'S, 113 S. Spring St. Prices—\$1, \$1.50, \$2.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—PLUCKING THE OSTRICHES Saturday Morning and Afternoon.

GRAND MANDOLIN CONCERT—SUNDAY, TERMINAL ISLAND. By one of the leading Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs of Los Angeles. Take Terminal Railway trains 8:40, 10:45 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Fare only 50 cents round trip.

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Speed and Comfort—California Limited Santa Fe Route.

Leave Los Angeles.....1:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Sat. Arrive Denver.....5:00 p.m. Wed., Fri., Mon. Arrive Kansas City.....9:10 p.m. Wed., Fri., Mon. Arrive Chicago.....9:55 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues. CONNECTING TRAINS: Arrive Omaha.....6:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues. Arrive St. Louis.....7:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues. Arrive Fort Worth.....8:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues. Arrive St. Paul.....7:00 p.m. Thu., Sat., Tues. Arrive New York.....1:30 p.m. Fri., Sun., Wed. Arrive Boston.....3:30 p.m. Fri., Sun., Wed. No extra charges beyond the regular ticket and sleeping car fare.

KITE-SHAPED TRACK THE SIGHT TO SEE Santa Fe Route Santa Fe Route Office, 200 Spring St., cor. Second.

EXCURSIONS, MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—\$2.50 Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9, from Los Angeles, including all points on Mount Lowe Ry., and return entire trip and return same day, or remain over at Echo Mountain House, as desired. Go early and enjoy a full day in the mountains, and the grandest trip on earth. Pasadena electric cars connecting leave 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 10 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m., (5:00 p.m. Saturday only), returning arrive 3:25, 5:25, 6:25 p.m. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain after operation of World's Fair Search Light, and large telescope, arriving at 10:30. Tickets and full information, office 214 South Spring Street. Tel. Main 960.

THE BEST ROUTE OF TRAVEL IS—The Oliver Lippincott Art Pictures for sale by the Stoll & Thayer Co., Spring St., Los Angeles, and the Coronado Beach Hotel Art Rooms, Coronado Beach, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, California Missions and other beautiful art studies of all places of interest, visitor should see these pictures before buying elsewhere. Published only by the Lippincott Art Photo Co., 110 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Fancy Strawberries—2000 Boxes For today's trade. Don't order your Strawberries until you see our fancy berries the ripest and best flavored berries in market. ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO. 213-215 West Second Street.

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CARBONS—"Every Picture a Work of Art." 16-MEDALS—16 Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable conditions of atmosphere in the world. STUDIO 239, SOUTH SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck.

THIRTEEN DIE.

Victims of the Fire at New York.

Loss of Life Greater Than Had Been Supposed.

Twelve of Them Perished in the Andrews Home.

NINE PERSONS INJURED.

Cause of the Holocaust is not Yet Known.

Policeman McKnight First Saw Flames Break Forth.

Building Burned as if it Were Soaked With Oil.

FIERY SPRAY THROWN ALOFT.

Repeated Efforts Made to Save the Inmates—Women Leap from the Upper Stories—Scenes at the Adams Residence.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and twelve persons, sleeping in the house, were burned to death. Firebrands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house, and causing the death of a servant. All of the thirteen bodies have been recovered. The dead are:

WALLACE C. ANDREWS, president of the New York Steam Heating Company. MRS. WALLACE C. ANDREWS, his wife. MRS. GEORGIANA BOYD ST. JOHN, wife of Mrs. Andrews's brother, G. C. St. John, an officer of the New York Steam Heating Company. ORSON ST. JOHN, aged 7 years. WALLACE ST. JOHN, aged 3 years. FREDERICK ST. JOHN, aged 13 months.

NELLIE BOLAND, servant. MARY FLANAGAN, servant. EVA PETERSON, servant. KATE DOWLING, servant. MARIE ROTH, servant. ANNIE CARY, servant. In the Adams fire:

MRS. MARY LAUGHLIN, aged 50 years, housekeeper, died from suffocation. ALICE WHITE, cook, and JENNIE BURNS, laundress, the only inmates of the Andrews house who escaped, are in the hospital in a serious condition.

The list of injured at the Adams fire is: MRS. ISABELLA ADAMS, wife of Albert J. Adams, injured in the back, burned. NELLIE QUINN, servant, jumped from fourth floor to an extension; severe bruises. EVA ADAMS, burns, shock. MINNIE BOGUE, servant, sprained ankle and bruises. JERRY BLAZIN, fireman, engine company No. 44, contusion of the back. MARY MALLOY, leg fractured, shock. WILLIAM STEVENSON, bruised and contusions.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or from gas has not yet been determined, but when it was first discovered, at 2 o'clock this morning, the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once.

Policeman McKnight was at Fifth avenue and Sixty-sixth street when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Sixth-seventh street. He ran with all haste to the spot and found tongues of flames leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street. He tried to break in the door and arouse the tenants, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer than to arouse the family of the Rothschilds in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived they went through the Rothschild house and managed to get in the rear room of the third floor of the Andrews home, where they found Mrs. St. John and her three-year-old son Wallace unconscious on the floor, their night clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschild house. Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get into the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building, it was said, was so saturated with oil that it would not burn. Like most of the large New York dwellings, it was high and narrow, and encased on two sides by solid brick walls, and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and crackled and shot into the air a distance of a hundred feet or more, throwing a great fiery spray over the roofs of the surrounding houses.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless, and aside from Mrs. St. John the only other persons who got out of the house alive were two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at upper windows, terror-stricken, and, heedless of the cries of the firemen that they would raise ladders and save them, they jumped.

Jennie Burns leaped out first. She turned over and over, and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other woman, when she saw the fate of her friend, hesitated for a moment, then, as the smoke thickened, she too, jumped. She fell upon a rear extension of the building and was picked up unconscious and severely injured.

FOUL DOINGS.

German Treachery Seen Lately in Samoa.

Ammunition is Supplied Natives Against Americans.

And Information is Furnished to the Same End.

Mataafa's Men When Shelled by the United States Warships Made the Deutsche Consulate a Shield, Plucky Bluejackets' Act.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A letter was received here from an officer of the cruiser Philadelphia, which gives startling information concerning Germany's share in the recent uprising in Samoa. While it would not be proper to publish the name of the officer, it can be stated positively that he is absolutely reliable and would make no false statements of fact. The letter tells of the outbreak, and after giving details of the first attack on Mataafa's men by the Philadelphia says:

"It was asserted, without contradiction, that ammunition had been sent ashore to the rebels from the German gunboat Falke, and subsequent events seemed to prove it, as unlimited firing has been indulged in by the rebels, and still continues, at times being very lively. It being a crime under the terms of the Berlin treaty laws to furnish arms and ammunition to the natives, they would have no means of obtaining a supply elsewhere, and the fact that empty shells have been found on the battleground of German manufacture and of the same kind used by the Falke almost proves the complicity of the Germans.

"It is also a curious fact that after the first day's shelling by the ships the Mataafa men always rushed toward the water front and took positions in the road of the German consulate or German buildings, so as not to be in line of fire. Another fact that needs no corroboration is that the German Tivoli Hotel has been a source from which information has been given to the rebels. It has been a rallying point for them, and it was on the upper porch of the Tivoli that the shots were fired that killed and wounded five of the brave English blue jackets, a little squad of whom stood off three times their number. Daylight of Tuesday revealed the fact that ladders had been placed in the back yard and convenient openings made in the fence. The owner is now a prisoner in the hotel building, and is liable to be for some time.

"This war will probably continue for an indefinite time, as the forces are not sufficient to make a movement on the rebels, who are constantly being furnished with ammunition and supplies from a source known to everybody. Mataafa would surrender but for the influence wielded by the thirteen subscribers who are patting him on the back and encouraged by the Germans. The German Consul acting most openly in his sympathy.

"A careful inquiry instituted by the writer among the people of all nationalities in Apia evinced the fact that, with the exception of a few hot-headed Germans, over four-fifths of the people would hail with delight the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the islands.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 7.—The fires in the home of Wallace C. Andrews, at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and Albert J. Adams, at No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street, started in the Adams residence caught later in the morning. The first fire was discovered about 2 a.m. A policeman was passing when he heard an explosion, and saw a great flash of light in the Sixty-seventh-street residence. He ran thither, and when he arrived the flames were shooting out of the upper windows of the Andrews house. They leaped half way across the street. The policeman tried to arouse the occupants. He was driven back by the flames. He then turned in an alarm, and returning, got the people out of V. H. Rothschild's house.

Around the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue are the homes of some of the wealthiest men of New York. Next to the Adams house, which was a handsome four-story brownstone, is the splendid home of H. O. Armour of the Chicago firm of packers. Next to that is the home of Perry Belmont. Directly opposite this is the house of George J. Gould.

With the arrival of the first engine, the value of the property threatened was apparent, and a second, and later, a third alarm was turned in.

While some of the firemen fought the flames with hose and chemicals, others rushed into the Rothschild house and from there into the Andrews home, by way of the rear windows. But they were even then too late, for in the middle room the firemen stumbled over the bodies of Mrs. St. John and Wallace, her three-year-old child. The child was dead, but Mrs. St. John was still just alive and gasping for breath. A fireman picked her up and staggered with her to the Rothschild house, but she died as she was being carried in.

Mrs. St. John and her three children were all on the third floor. Mr. St. John, who is the treasurer of the New York Steam Heating Company, and a brother of Mrs. Andrews, was not at home. Mr. Andrews and his wife occupied the middle room on the second floor. The servants of Andrews were on the fourth or top floor. Alice White, the cook, leaped from the window to an extension, which rose to the

UP AGAINST IT.

Filipinos Realize Folly of Fighting.

Now Flocking in to Express Their Friendship.

Monitor Monadnock Shells the Bakoor Rebels.

Reconnoitering Parties Feeling Around Malolos—Dredgers Clearing the Rio Grande—The Baltimore's Bombardment at Saal.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cablegram says 370 natives have returned to Marikina from their various refuges, and declare their friendship for the Americans. The United States Philippine commission is holding daily meetings, and are receiving all persons who call.

Chairman Schurman says that the reception of the commission's proclamation by the natives is highly satisfactory, and that many Filipinos, Spaniards and foreigners realize the fairness and straightforwardness of its statements.

Reconnoitering parties from Malolos are feeling of the enemy, but there is no fighting. SOME GUNNING. The Monadnock Keeps the Rebels Moving—Fourth Cavalry Out.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MANILA, April 7, 4:59 p.m.—[By Manila Cable.] Gen. MacArthur's operations consist, temporarily, in daily reconnoissances in various directions for the purpose of keeping in touch with the rebels and ascertaining their movements. The Fourth Cavalry and two guns were out all the morning in the direction of Balaoson, a little north of Malolos.

In the mean time the dredgers are busy clearing the channel of the Rio Grande to Pampanga. The United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock is patrolling the bay in the vicinity of Bakoor, keeping the rebels in motion and dropping occasional shells among them in response to their musketry fire.

Saul, reported to have been bombarded by the Baltimore, is merely a suburb of Dagupan, which, as cabled exclusively to the Associated Press, Thursday morning last, was bombarded by the United States cruiser Charleston last Saturday because one of her boats was fired upon and an officer wounded while inshore making soundings.

VICTIMS OF CALOOCAN. Arrival of the Scandia With Bodies of Fallen Soldiers. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The transport Scandia arrived at quarantine today from Manila, with sixty-four time-expired and discharged soldiers, and the bodies of four officers who fell fighting in the Philippines.

The remains brought back are those of Col. Smith of the Tennessee regiment, who died of apoplexy as he was leading his men in the battle of Manila; Capt. D. S. Elliott of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, killed February 20 at Calococan by sharpshooters; Maj. McConville of the Idaho regiment, who fell while charging at the head of his men, on the trenches before Calococan; and Lieut. French of the First North Dakota Regiment, who was killed at the same place.

Lieut. Swaze of the First California Regiment, and Capt. Murphy of the Fourteenth Infantry were also on board the transport, the former returning to be mustered out, and the latter is under orders to proceed to Washington. The Ohio is reported to have sailed from Nagasaki on the 25th of last month.

WHAT MANY WILL READ. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 7.—Under today's date, Gen. Otis reported from Manila to Adj. Gen. Corbin the following casualties not heretofore reported: Killed, Third Artillery, March 25: Co. K, SERGT. EDWIN W. WALL, Wounded. Co. H, PRIVATE RICHARD KING, scalp, slight. Co. L, W. B. FRENCH, forearm, slight; F. A. JOHN, hand, slight. Co. E, SECOND LIEUT. LLOYD ENGLAND, finger, slight; SERGT. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, hand, slight.

First Washington, March 25: Co. B, PRIVATE W. B. PINCHEON, hand, slight. Tenth Pennsylvania, March 26: Co. L, PRIVATE GEORGE B. GIMMS, foot, slight. First Colorado, March 31: Co. C, PRIVATE G. P. DYERMAN, shoulder, slight. Twenty-third Infantry: Co. L, JOHN L. JONES, hand, moderate. First Montana, killed, April 4: Co. L, CORP. ROWLANDS. Wounded: Band, SERGT. COWELL, ankle, slight. Co. G, PRIVATE WILLIAM BORT, knee, severe. Co. M, FRANK LAUDERMANN, chest, severe.

Answering an inquiry, Albert W. Harrington, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, accidentally shot in barracks March 1 with revolver in hands of Private Stokman, same troop. He died following morning. Report of investigation board of officers was mailed. DEWEY ASKS SUPPLIES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 7.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department asking that six months' engineering supplies be sent to him at Manila.

EGYPT IS PROSPEROUS.

BRITISH MINISTER REPORTS THAT SHE HAS A SURPLUS.

He Remarks a Growing Disposition to Invest Capital in That Country—Deficit in the Finances of the Sudan—Why Americans Build a Bridge.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Cairo cablegram says that Lord Cromer, the British Minister, in his annual report of the finances and condition of Egypt and the Sudan, says that Egypt has had another year of prosperity, the surplus for 1938 amounting to £24,000. Egyptian. He remarks upon the growing disposition to invest British capital in the country.

The deficit in the finances of the Sudan is placed at £200,000 Egyptian. Dealing with the development of the Sudan, Lord Cromer refers to the contract for Athara bridge, the placing of which with an American firm caused much comment. He says that an English firm offered to deliver the bridge in six months and a half at a cost of £10,400, while an American firm undertook to deliver it in forty-two days at a cost of £6,500. The latter offer was therefore accepted.

Lord Cromer says he hopes that the railroad will reach Khartoum at the end of 1939, and be extended to Abi Haraz in 1940. It will be constructed eventually to Gedaref, Kassala, and the Red Sea, but the route has not yet been decided upon.

DISASTER TO UNIONISTS. Irish Elections Show Nationalists Get Majority of Seats. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DUBLIN, April 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The returns from the Irish county elections have not all been received here, but enough is known at a late hour to show that the Unionists have suffered disaster, a majority of the seats going to the Nationalists.

Among the Unionist candidates defeated are Baron Castledown, Baron Langford, Earl Mayor, Earl of Rosse, and the Marquis of Ormonde. Unionism has been annihilated in Munster and Connaught, almost exterminated in Leinster and badly wounded in Ulster.

In the provinces, especially where politics are largely influenced by the elections, show that the country has gone home for home rule. The labor question also entered largely into the contests, labor candidates in many instances defeating Nationalists.

Kaiser Wants to See Mahan. BERLIN, April 7.—Emperor William has expressed to Ambassador White his high satisfaction at the appointment of American delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, especially Capt. Mahan, whom he hopes to see on that occasion. The Kaiser is greatly interested in Capt. Mahan's works, and has had them translated into German.

Points of the News in Today's Times. [THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 15 columns in addition is a day report of about 10 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating to large volume of 25 columns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Prof. Tadd's system of education explained....License ordinances to be changed to suit druggists....No new cases of smallpox....Annexation elections to be called....A protest against stables....Why Chinatown is filthy....Counterfeit money found on a ranch....Indian trouble at Yuma quieted....Railroad news....Peachy Sevel gets another lawyer and another continuance.

Southern California—Page 15. Pasadena people to consider the water question in mass meeting....Neglected graves of soldiers at Santa Monica to be cared for....Water agreement reached at San Diego....Preparings to receive the veterans....Handicap bicycle road race at Santa Ana today....Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce and its work....Southern Pacific against a snag at Anaheim....Fullerton wants to become independent....New Rialto Water Company incorporated at San Bernardino....Mountain Beauty mine in litigation at Riverside....Santa Barbara disturbed by oil prospectors....Water development at Monrovia.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14. Dun's resumé of trade conditions....Bradstreet's review....Bank clearings....San Francisco markets....Live stock sales at Chicago....Grain and provisions at Chicago....Treasury statement....Boston stocks and bonds....Coast stock quotations....Grain movements....London financial market.

Pacific Coast—Page 3. England buys the Tonga group....Germany left....Chinese steamer is boarded by pirates....War between Japs and Chinese at Hawaii....Chinese reformer flees from the old dowager's wrath....Excelsior brings Copper River people....Mysterious Billy Smith would not fight....Hunt for Wallace's daughter dead....Hunt for sea lions....Mangled by engine....Girl escapes from private insane asylum....Fatal powder explosion at Point Richmond.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4. Thirteen killed and nine injured in a New York residence fire....Two houses two blocks apart burn....Egypt is prosperous....Finances in Cuba....Conditions at Porto Rico....Leeward Islands want to be annexed....Dewey may be back in a few months....Armored cruiser named California....Additional testimony let in beef inquiry....Aguinaldo is reorganizing....Hawaii farmers want speedy justice....Washington mills out of the trust....Cooling stations to be placed at strategic points....George Jury complete....Filipinos realize the folly of fighting.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3. Proclamations and results—Kautz and Rose talk....Pope anxious to stop reports of his ill-health....Irish elections show disaster to Unionists....Sampson and officers feted at La Guayana....Zelaya going to move....Vessels wrecked in the English Channel. Chaos in Jamaica.

CHAOS IN JAMAICA.

**COUNCIL ADJOURNS, BUT ASKS THE
GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL.**

**Mass-Meetings Held Throughout the
Rural Parishes—Emigres of Joey
Chamberlain and Other Obnoxious
Officials Burned.**

Mass-Meetings Held Throughout the Rural Parishes—Effigies of Joey Chamberlain and Other Obnoxious Officials Burned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]—**KINGSTON (Jamaica),** April 7.—[By West Indian Cable.] The council adjourned today, leaving the political situation almost chaotic, the representatives having passed a vote of censure on the officers of the government, and having adopted a resolution demanding their removal, including the Governor, Sir August Hemming.

Last night, throughout the rural parishes, mass meetings were held and effigies of Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies; Gov. Hemming and Mr. Palache,

Representative, who, at the final crisis, voted with the government and whom holds a government appointment, were burned. There were no other violent developments, but the leaders are reported to be formulating a monster popular ultimatum to the imperial government, demanding the restoration of the original autonomous constitution of 1866, with the alterna-

tive of annexation to the United States. The agitators say that if both demands are refused and a coercive policy is maintained, serious trouble may develop.

ADMIRAL FETED.

Sampson and Officers Received With Enthusiasm in Venezuela.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CARACAS (Venezuela), April 7.—[By South American Cable.] The American warships commanded by Rear-Admiral Sampson have been received with enthusiasm at La Guayara. President Andrade yesterday gave a dinner and

ball to the admiral, his officers and the United States Minister, F. B. Loomis. The President has also decorated the admiral and some of his officers with the order of Bolivar.

British Minister W. H. D. Haggard gave the American officers a splendid fete. President Andrade went to La Guayara today to visit the American fleet.

Surveys in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the plans of Director Walcott for the continuation of the geological surveys during the summer of 1899. One party, to consist of W. J. Peters, topographer, and Alfred H. Brooks, assistant geologist,

will conduct explorations to locate the sources of the Copper, Tanana and Habaesna rivers, while the second party, consisting of F. C. Schrader, assistant geologist, and a topographer, will explore the principal waters of the Koyukuk, within the Arctic circle. The region is almost unknown.



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 Hoar's Iceland Seafood Court, PLEASANT
 and warm food, good board.
 San Antonio avenue—is open to receive a
 references required.

SPORTING RECORD.

NOT "DOUGH" ENOUGH

"MYSTERIOUS" BILLY SMITH WOULD NOT FIGHT.

Much-discussed Contest With Green at the National Club Proves a Wretched Fiasco.

WILD UPROAR BY AUDIENCE.

SOME OF THE DISGUSTED ONES GET THEIR MONEY BACK.

Challenge for Oakland Accepted by George West-Messenger Boy Sent from England-Racing at Benning.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The much-discussed fight between George Green and "Mysterious" Billy Smith resulted in a wretched fiasco. After an interminable wait, the 2000 people who had come to Woodward's pavilion expecting to witness a contest were obliged to defer that experience, and all that they received from the National Club, under whose auspices the contest was to have taken place, was an exchange of coupons, the new pasted-board entitling the holder to admission to the next "fight" under the same management, or, if too vigorous protest was made, the money was returned to the disgruntled patrons.

At 9:40 p.m. Green came into the ring after a long delay. Smith did not appear, however, and it was announced that he had refused to go on because there was not sufficient money in the house to warrant a contest. He demanded a guarantee of \$2500, whereas the total receipts were given as \$2400.

Green came into the ring prepared to fight, and stated to the crowd that he should demand his part of the purse. When the announcement was made that there would be no fight and tickets would be given to all of those present, the crowd was in a state of commotion. The National Club there was a wild uproar by the 2000 people present. Hoots and yells greeted Smith's name, and when finally that eccentric pugilist came into the ring to make a statement, he was met by all sorts of jeers and cat-calls, such as "coward," "quitter," "you're a dead one," and other uncomplimentary things. Finally Capt. Gillen, in charge of the police, demanded that Smith be heard. Smith simply stated there was not enough money in the house, and consequently he would not go on. He then left the ring, dressed in his street clothes, and went out of the building.

The projected preliminary between Jeffords and Collins, heavy-weights, did not materialize, owing, as it was announced, to the refusal of the club's physicians to pass Collins as in good condition. It was stated that Collins "had a weak heart," and would not be allowed to fight.

FAST WALKING.

Guerrero Sets the Pace in the Twenty-four-hour Race.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please footrace at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock tonight. Guerrero, the Mexican, started off in the lead, and covered the first mile in 49s, finishing up the mile in 12m. 28s. The Mexican cut out a wonderfully fast pace, and held the lead up to the third mile, which was finished in 12m. 28s.

Peter Hegelman then went at a faster pace, and passed the leader in easy fashion. Hegelman sustained the lead which he acquired by this spurt, and held his own up to the end of the twelfth mile.

At 1 o'clock the leaders were: Peter Hegelman, New York, 23 miles; George Cartwright, Syracuse, 22 miles; Toubey, Brooklyn, 21 miles; John A. Thomas, Cox, Ann Arbor, 21; John A. Glick, Philadelphia, 21; Albert Fells, Berlin, 20 miles; John J. Skelley, Poughkeepsie, 20; James M. Dean, Boston, 20; Albert Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden, 19 miles; 9 laps.

RIVAL OF JAGGERS.

Henry McCallum, M.P., Sends Messenger Boy Elsewhere to America.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 7.—The district messenger boy, Elsey, who left London during the afternoon of April 1 for California, in order to rival the recent trip of Jaggars, the messenger boy sent to the United States by Richard Harding Davis, was sent on his trip by Henry McCallum, member of Parliament for Newmarket in the Conservative interest, and well known as a lover of sport. The boy sailed on the Etruria.

On Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The weather was fine for a track meet.

Five furlongs, selling: Mantanus, 102 (W. Narvaez), 12 to 1, won; Genau, 102 (W. Narvaez), 25 to 1, second; Jennie Reid, 102 (Lewler), 80 to 1, third; time 1:01 1/2. Maid Ferguson, C. Harrison, Jr., Judy, Saintly, Island and Acha also ran.

One and a half furlongs, selling: Winfred, 86 (Hal Brown), 7 to 1, won; Rapido, 107 (Ames), 8 to 1, second; Billy McCloskey, 110 (Jones), 3 to 2, third; time 1:54 1/2. Peter H. Cola, Una Colorado, McFarlane, Bonito and Adam Andrew also ran.

Six furlongs, handicap: Guiala, 96 (McNichols), 11 to 5, won; Mary Black, 115 (J. Reid), 11 to 5, second; Romonde, 96 (Gray), 4 to 1, third; time 1:44 1/2. Rubicon, Tony, Licenzi and Midlight also ran.

Race at Benning.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It rained throughout the race at Benning today.

The track was good up to the third race, after which it became sloppy and heavy. Results:

Handicap, five furlongs: Boney Boy won, Judge Wardell second, Marlan third; time 1:34 1/2.

Six furlongs: Dr. Parker won, Charletus second, Sir Florian third; time 1:44 1/2.

Selling, four furlongs: Merrily won,

Monometalist second, Spalder third; time 1:32 1/2.

Selling, six and a half furlongs: Sister Fox won, Tinkler second, Plantain third; time 1:25.

One mile: Duke of Middleburg won, Tyran second, Etta Daly third; time 1:47.

Montgomery Handicap Today.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 7.—Tomorrow at Montgomery Park the annual spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club will be inaugurated. The feature of tomorrow's programme is the classical Montgomery Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with \$2000 added by the Jockey Club. Thirteen horses are scheduled to start, and among them may be found some of the best handicap horses on the western turf.

Dubuque Fall Meeting.

DUBUQUE (Iowa), April 7.—George West has accepted Andrew McDowell's challenge to race Oakland against any stallion except Directum Kelley for \$5000, and has selected Tommy Britton. The race will be run at the Dubuque fall meeting.

MILES'S WISH GRANTED.

BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY LETS IN ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Reports on Canned Ox Which Did Not Meet With Favor Good Meat Should Meet With.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Army Beef Inquiry Court decided today to admit as evidence the official reports of army officers concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, as requested by Gen. Miles.

The public forenoon session of the court was only of sufficient duration to permit the presentation of this request. Maj. Lee stated that he considered it important that the matter should be finally determined as soon as possible. He also asked for consideration of Gen. Miles's supplementary request, that a large number of additional witnesses be summoned.

It was learned that all the reports were brief, and that the court in secret session decided to allow them to be read. There are 147 of them, and they were generally prepared by their authors, after the review of the campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico and in response to a circular letter.

With reference to the application to have more witnesses called, it is understood that the court will adhere to its determination not to summon any of the list whose testimony would be merely corroborative of that already given.

At the afternoon session Maj. Lee read the reports, all of which pertained to canned beef. The first report, which agreed as to its quality, though it was generally condemned.

CHINESE REFUGEE.

Kang Yu Wei, Fleeing from the Old Empress, Reaches Victoria.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer who was deported and has since been pursued by the Empress Dowager, arrived here today on the steamer Ideum Maru from Yokohama. He is on his way to London, where he hopes to find a harbor of refuge.

Kang Yu Wei, as Chief Commissioner and secretary of the Board of Public Works, was responsible for the reforms initiated under the old regime. When the Empress Dowager deposed him, a price was put on his head. He fled and set on the British ship Balarat. Although pursued by Chinese boats, he reached Hongkong. Thence he fled to Tokyo. He is in mortal terror of his life, and fearful of assassination even at the hands of his countrymen here. When press representatives presented themselves at the house, they were even allowed to see the distinguished Chinaman. He had been taken to a room on the second floor of Lee Mong Kow, the Canadian government's interpreter, and six burly Chinamen guarded the stairway. Kang Yu wore the usual Tux Chinaman's costume, covered, however, by a large overcoat, while for headgear he wore a Chinese felt hat. He is a medium-sized, intelligent-looking man.

HASTINGS DECLINES.

Will not Become Director of the Bureau of Republics.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. Russell Hastings has declined the President's appointment as Director of the Bureau of American Republics. The Executive Committee of the bureau met at the State Department this morning, and after accepting the declination, reinstated Frederick Emory as temporary director.

Alger at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, April 7.—Secretary Alger's trip over the military road from Ponce has produced great enthusiasm among the people.

At every town he was met by a delegation of citizens and public officials, the demonstration being exceeded by those given to the first American troops landing on this island.

Zelaya Going to Mexico.

MANAGUA, April 7.—President Zelaya intends to make the seat of government, April 11, temporarily, to Jinotepé, in the mountains, southeast of Managua. It is rumored that he intends to visit the United States and Europe this summer.

Murder and Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 7.—George B. Pern, dealer in dry goods, at No. 123 West Madison street, was found dead on the floor of his store today, with a bullet wound in his right temple. The death draws a second victim and Fern's rockets turned inside out.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

A special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from Carlinville, Ill., says the strike of hotel engineers in the Fourth Illinois District is ended, and the miners resumed operations yesterday.

Night Dispatches Condensed.

(Iowa) President of the First National Bank of

having been convicted of fraudulent banking.

The Barry Dock directors have accepted American tenders for the construction of several locomotives. They say they will get quicker delivery at a price \$500 less per machine, with equal and perhaps better workmanship, as compared with the English tenders.

It is asserted in Rome, according to a dispatch to the London Daily Mail, that the Italian warships have already landed troops at San Juan Bay, province of Chi Kiang, China, where the Italian gunboat has been seeking a ninety-year lease of a naval base and coaling station.

EVERY SPRING BRINGS SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

A Peculiar Ailment Caused by the Catarrhal Diseases of Winter.

Now is the Time to Get Rid of This Forever.

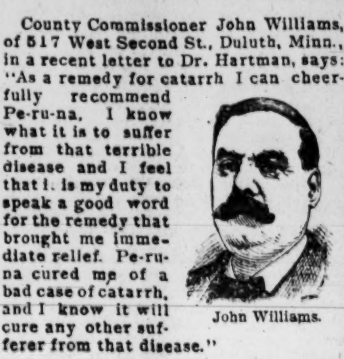


Mma. Battelle Lincoln, Principal of the Chicago School of Vocal Art, has the following to say in regard to Pe-ru-na:

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, Suite 320-324, 26 Van Buren St., Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1899.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen: My piano and Pe-ru-na are my most prized friends. By the help of the one I earn my living; the

other keeps me strong and well. The piano cost five hundred dollars. Pe-ru-na, one dollar, but I have seen the time more than once when Pe-ru-na was the most valuable to me. Sincerely yours, Mma. Battelle Lincoln.



County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second St., Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Pe-ru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Spring has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment, and thus delay the cure. The liability at this season of the year, is a great measure removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to be given treatment.

Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Faces."

Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.]

C. S. W. writes: Two people, a man and a woman, own equal parts in a twenty-acre ranch. One of them also holds a \$5000 mortgage on the ranch at 10 per cent. interest, as a protection to both parties, so no outsider could foreclose. The man is reticent that the woman holds this mortgage and declares that when it is due it shall pass into other hands. Can he force this? Suppose he pays off his half of the mortgage, would not the other half still be a claim on the whole ranch? The ranch is not divided. Could the man have a commission appointed, and the ranch divided when the woman does not wish it done? The woman is willing to sell her interest much below cost. This man and woman are not related; only connected by marriage, and not husband and wife.

There is a large house on the ranch, making it impossible to divide the ranch justly. Could I not insist that the ranch be sold and the proceeds divided, instead of the land divided? I am content to have things remain as they are, but he feels I am not satisfied with the accounts.

Since December, 1898, he has signed his checks "Manager." Can he claim a salary when the arrangements have been agreed upon? He receives all the money and runs the ranch as he pleases. I do not clearly understand the mortgage arrangements upon the statements here given, but if the man has given the mortgage and the woman holds it as mortgagee, she is not entitled to do with passing it into other hands. You can have a partition and if the land cannot be evenly divided, the whole would be sold subject to all binding mortgages and liens existing at the time and the proceeds divided by the court.

He cannot charge a salary for managing a joint estate in the absence of a special agreement providing a remuneration. What he is entitled to in common does on the joint estate is presumed to be for common benefit alone.

If both parties are mortgagor the mortgage has no binding force at all; there being no delivery of a mortgage. Mrs. K. T. writes: In June, '97 a young man from Brooklyn, N. Y., came to Los Angeles, bringing a letter of introduction from an old and valued friend; not finding good-paying work as readily as expected, his funds were after awhile exhausted. On December 19 he called on me, and I promised him at Riverside, but no money to pay his fare. I loaned him a small amount and a bicycle, so if work failed he could get home and readily go from place to place till he found work. He promised to return the bicycle by January 1. At the latest, he never returned it. I wrote several times asking for it. The letters were not returned, though in each case my address was placed on the envelope. In February and March 1898 I met him several times on street. Each time he said he had left the wheel in Riverside and would return it "next week." He never returned a letter from him; he merely said he was on his way east—going home. I wrote his mother, who agreed to pay \$5 for the wheel and sent back the money he had borrowed. In August, 1898, sent \$5, and in October \$10 more to apply on the wheel, since which time I have not heard from him. I have written to her several times, I hear from the friend who introduced him that he has a good position in West York. What is the best way of collecting the \$20 still due, or what redress have I?

You cannot have him extradited and prosecuted in dry goods. At No. 123 West Madison street, was found dead on the floor of his store today, with a bullet wound in his right temple. The death draws a second victim and Fern's rockets turned inside out.

J. G. A. writes: Does the statute of limitations run against any legal process by means of which a man is wrongfully divested of title to real estate? I have some land in a Southern State, the title to which is in dispute. The adverse party some time ago by making false representations succeeded in getting a decree of court setting aside my title and vesting the title in him. Personal service was not had on me. I was a non-resident of the State. The adverse party, not connected with the State, except as regards a letter mentioning him, which was dated after his condemnation, and is therefore unimportant.

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You Are Coming to the
FLOOD SALE
Today.

The Big Store is replete with Spring Goods. Anything worn by man or boy is here in the latest Spring Styles at a Flood Sale price. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes have never been priced as the Big Store has priced them for the Flood Sale. We have made extra preparations for the Saturday Flood Sale crowds. We are prepared to serve you still more promptly than last Saturday—but if possible come in the morning. The Big Store will be a busy store even then—but the real rush, the large crowds are here during the afternoon and evening. If you don't like to shop in a crowded store and want to take advantage of Flood Sale Prices, come in the morning.

JACOBY BROS.,
The Store that Lives Up to Its Advertising.
128 to 138 NORTH SPRING STREET.

per of the beast. (118 Cal., 315.) In such case, however, the knowledge of the servant is imputed to the master and this is the ground of liability. Where an owner is actually aware of the savageness of his animal, he is held as an insurer and the question of negligence does not enter into his liability for any damage done by it.

S. A. W.—The law as to partnerships in California is somewhat peculiar. Though persons doing business as partners under a fictitious name cannot maintain any action upon or account of the partnership, or as required by the Civil Code, yet their assignee may maintain such action, though there be no certificate of partnership filed and published, and the fact that the assignee is a member of the firm is immaterial. (67 Cal., 126; 70 Cal., 194; 118 Cal., 17.) That is, the firm can contract a right which it does not itself possess to one of its members or to a stranger—a rare power certainly.

M. P.—Where it appears that the acts of a manager of a corporation which resulted in loss to the corporation are those of the manager, his liability is limited to the results of his action, and the statute of limitations does not begin to run in his favor so as to enable him to escape the discovery of an accounting and knowledge by the principal of his derelictions.

2. Where a demand is required before action the party whose duty it is to make it must make it within a reasonable time. He cannot indefinitely extend the statute of limitations by failing to make a demand, and if it is not made within the time for bringing the action the statute is barred.

O. Y.—Under the statute of frauds a memorandum of sale needs not to be subscribed at the end. No matter where the signature appears on the instrument, this is thereby rendered valid. And a memorandum of sale by a firm which is signed by one of the partners in his individual name with the intention to bind the firm is in law the act of the firm and binds all the partners.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.
[Cincinnati Enquirer:] "Now, that," cried Biggs, proudly, as his daughter stopped torturing the piano, "is what I call a finished performance." "Thank heaven," replied Tomkins, fervently.

[New York Journal:] The friend. And was your son given a liberal education? The farmer, Liberal! Why, dern it, a dollar a week for ferpendin' money alone!

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] "I called this evening, Miss Shock, to ask you to be my wife," said a suitor. "I am sorry to say, my friend, that you have made a mistake in your calling," replied Miss Shock.

[Chicago Tribune:] "What was the result of the experiment of having handsome young women instead of the regular deacons pass the contribution boxes?" "It was a failure. After a few Sundays the young men found they were chipping in more than they could afford, and they quit coming to church."

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "I saw a pitiful sight today." "What was it?" "A near-sighted man trying to read a book-beer sign through a blinding snowstorm."

[New York Weekly:] Friend. So yours was a case of love at first sight? Mrs. Gettether. Yes, indeed. I fell desperately in love with my dear husband the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it as distinctly as if it were yesterday. I was walking with papa on the beach on Long Branch when suddenly papa stopped, and, pointing him out, said: "There, my dear, is a man worth ten millions."

Too Much for Him. A Gazette man attended the Methodist Church last Sunday and evidently the good things he heard were too high for the kind of religion he has heard in this office, as he fainted and fell on the floor before the minister got half-way through his sermon. Religion, free silver and all like foam with the waves of the sea. Our man, however, recovered, and notwithstanding his setback, avows he will go it another round.

PERHAPS some of your friends would be glad to take advantage of the courses of study offered by The Times. Have you mentioned the matter to them?

THE principal thing to win customers with is to have the ability to select a line of patterns that are really captivating. Ours are in the extreme and a call will convince you and greatly please
Nicoll The Tailor,
134 S. Spring St.

Fifteen-round Draw. Ben Lewis of San Francisco and Harry Slater of New Orleans, who were fought a fifteen-round draw at weights, fought a fifteen-round draw at last night. Lewis seemed to have a little the best of it throughout, but the referee decided that honors were even. That was a return match for one fought at the same place about a month ago, when Lewis got the decision. Kid O'Brien and Kid Williams sparred four rounds preliminary to the main event, and Happy Joe of Los Angeles was given the decision in a five-round bout with W. Dukes of San Francisco, on a foul.

Restaurant Attached. NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Alfred W. Dennett, a restaurant man of San Francisco, and New York is in financial difficulty, and the Sheriff has attached against him for \$1562. Dennett is said to have \$250,000 tied up in a mining speculation and development in California.

We have all the latest styles of
Spring Shoes.
In BLACK and TAN
To please the fancy dressers, ranging in price from
...\$3.50 to \$7.00...
INNES-CRIPPEN SHOE CO.,
258 South Broadway,
231 W. Third Street.

Pond's Extract
CURES
Bruises, Cuts, all Pain, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.
(Avoid Substitutes.)
Pond's Extract reflects its virtues wherever used.

If you value your sight don't entrust it to chance by wearing improper glasses.
BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,
235 N. Spring St.
Kite & Grainger, Proprietors.

Wheel Chairs and Child's Carriages
Sold-Rented.
I. T. Martin, 331-3-5 S. Spr. St.

"LA VIRGEN NEGRA."

THE SINGULAR FIESTA OF THE NEGRO MOTHER OF CHRIST.

A Visit to Her Sacred Shrine in the Outskirts of Matanzas—Scenes and Incidents of a Cuban Celebration.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MATANZAS, March 14.—Early yesterday morning we came over from Havana—a four hours' run by the Central Railway—to witness the annual fiesta of "La Virgen Negra," the negro Virgin, which is celebrated with great eclat in Matanzas than anywhere else on the island. Nobody seems able to account for a colored Mother of Christ except the dusky race on earth, who contend that theirs is the complexion natural to man, and the lighter shades but miserable adulterations. I have seen several representations of her in churches of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, and doubtless they exist in other Spanish-Catholic countries. One is prepared for saddle-hued Saint Augustines as that worthy was a Moor, but the reason d'être of a black Virgin remains a mystery. She does not appear in the Cuban capital, where living negroes abound, but in Matanzas, where the sons and daughters of Ham are comparatively few, there is a church in her honor. It stands just beyond the outskirts of the city, in a valley that divides the valley. It was built nearly two centuries ago, by a pious Catalan grande, to commemorate some important battle in the history of his family. Only twice a year are services held in the old sanctuary—March 13 and September 23; but its doors are always open, and the believers, mostly of the colored race—come daily to invoke the Virgin's blessing and leave before her shrine their votive offerings of shells, first fruits, turtle doves and fragrant flowers.

At Matanzas station we selected the least rickety volante in sight and drove out quickly to take a look at the famous Virgin in advance of the crowd. Rattling along the narrow city streets, across the stone bridge of San Juan, through the sun-drenched gardens of Bella Mar and the squared purple beyond, we found the heat of early spring intense, like that of midsummer in California. But high up on the hill slopes a breeze blew fresh and cool from over the Caribbean Sea, and we wondered anew why the good people of Matanzas erect their homes about the stultifying place.

The Church of La Virgen Negra is a quaint structure of time-mellowed stone, surrounded by a garden of roses and surrounded by high walls of masonry. Because of its position, commanding a wide view of city, harbor and adjacent country, the Virgin's soldiers made it a redoubt at the now historic time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns. Among other vandal acts, the Virgin's soldiers made it a redoubt at the now historic time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns. Among other vandal acts, the Virgin's soldiers made it a redoubt at the now historic time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns.

We climbed the tottering stairs to the heffry, where we were repaid for our toll by the glorious view of the city, tinged with the rusty bells, the largest of which was cast in Barcelona 223 years ago, and hundreds of tiny chameleons, darting about the eaves and regarding us with bright, inquisitive eyes—we looked over two lovely valleys and a broad expanse of shining water. Below lay the hazy old town, asleep in the sunshine, its 48,000 inhabitants apparently all dead or gone off on a holiday. The Virgin, transposed in front and the distant mountains veiled in mist, reminding one of the Berkshire Hills on the Blue Ridge of Virginia. On the left of the ridge lay the far-famed Vale of Yumuri, dotted with palms, carpeted with richest vegetation and adorned with streams like silvery ribbons; on the right, Matanzas Valley stretching westward till it merged in the tropical jungle. No forests are left in this part of Cuba. The mountains—so-called, though none of them are more than 3000 feet high—are covered with prickly chaparral, so thick that it can be penetrated only by use of the machete. It was a perfect summer day, except that there were few signs of insect life, and one missed the songs of birds. No cheerful note of robin, whippoorwill or phoebe made the air melodious—not even the shrill scream of the parakeet or the gentle voice of the chippy was to be heard. Cuba used to have birds galore—cardinals, orioles, tonquines, quail, plover and countless other kinds—that has become of them all? Alas, the horde of starving negroes, and almost equally hungry "patriots" of both armies trapped and ate them, a year ago. The Spanish soldiers, being in better position for gastronomic choice, used to stew the tiny bodies in grease and garlic; the rest were glad enough to get them "sola." Occasionally a lazy buzzard floated overhead with an eye single to carrion; but even that is now becoming scarce in the island, thanks to American cleanliness, and the vultures begin to grow thin. A railway train, steaming out of Matanzas for Clara, Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos, looked in the distance like a child's toy; and the procession already forming in the narrow streets below might have stood for citizens of Lilliput.

Hurrying back to town in order to miss none of the fiesta ceremonies, our volante dashed down the slopes, closely followed by begging gamins and lean curs. Every minute the sun grew hotter, not a breath of air stirring below the hilltops, the heat rising from the dry, white road and dust-laden foliage, and fairly quivering in the atmosphere. Arrived at the outlying section of palm-leaf huts, each shaped like an inverted V, open at both ends and tenanted with a surprising number of idle, hopeless-looking men, women and naked children, the heat was increased to a crowd. Strange to say there are few signs of cultivation in the environs of this poverty-cursed town. Whether the soil is too hot, or too lazy to make gardens in the fertile soil lying all around, or too poor to buy seeds, or if "conditions" not apparent to foreigners forbids, do not know. It seems to me, however, that if the Red Cross, or some other beneficent power, were to utilize the many acres of seemingly waste land by planting it to potatoes and common vegetables, apportioning it out to families and compelling them to care for and harvest the crops—it would be true charity rather than to feed them free rations for an indefinite length of time.

On a slightly slope of the road to town we passed a beautiful villa, its white walls and pillared front gleaming amid sapphire, orange and mango trees. Palms and olive trees lifting their heads in the center of the house walls tell of a Moorish inner court; and the sideyards are gay with pink and white oleanders, scarlet pomegranates and royal purple hibiscus. But the silence of death hangs over all, for

the splendid place is quite deserted. Our intelligent cocheros related its history. The residence is considered the finest in the entire province. It contains a well-fitted art gallery and imported furniture that was alone the admiration of the people. The owner, a once wealthy Spaniard, possessed rich sugar plantations, a little way back the valley, besides three beautiful acres of the best tobacco lands in the world. Five years ago it seemed beyond the range of possibility that he could ever find himself a poor man. Early in the war insurgents burned his sugar estate, destroying his mills and machinery, and in a few hours property worth two or three million dollars. Fearing for his own life and the safety of his family, the Spaniard hastily gathered together what he could and fled to the mother country, leaving all he possessed in Cuba to be sold by agents. But nobody was buying much in those nefarious days. Some of the richest plantations on the island brought only \$6 an acre, and others equally good could not be sold at any price. The seño's tobacco property, and in the opinion of Matanzas, at several hundred thousand dollars, brought only \$11,000 in the lump. During the war, the abandoned mansion for nobody would have accepted it as a gift if obliged to try living in it. Probably the house cost of a million; and, in the opinion of Matanzas, at several hundred thousand dollars, brought only \$11,000 in the lump. During the war, the abandoned mansion for nobody would have accepted it as a gift if obliged to try living in it. Probably the house cost of a million; and, in the opinion of Matanzas, at several hundred thousand dollars, brought only \$11,000 in the lump.

When we reached the central portion of the town the streets that erstwhile looked so deserted were filled with merry maskers. Ladies in Spanish costume, wearing harlequin masks of black silk promenade in the evening in carriages, throwing kisses and bandying jokes with everybody they met, both friends and strangers. Freshly from the beach, a group of young women, wearing white and blue, a weird sound like the beating of tom-toms before a cannibal feast, and around the corner about a motley procession. It was headed by a score of stalwart negroes, bearing aloft effigies of saints, the most honored figures being Nativity, the Black Virgin and St. Augustine. Following this advance guard were several hundred men, women and children, of all conditions and shades of complexion. Most of them were more or less darkly colored, and while a few sported a gorgeous holiday raiment, many were rather too scantily attired for decency, with here and there a half-grown child as naked as the mirie he was born. All were shouting and singing at the tops of their voices; and while the leaders kept step with the monotonous rhythm, beating the ground with their long heels like Indians in the ghost dance, the more excited females were whirling like tops down the dusty street in a dance a la Egyptienne. Such a heterogeneous crowd! I have seen King Carnival in many countries, but never anything like this. The pavements were lined with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, thousands of children in cotton frocks and shawl noisy rattles like the horns and metracas, while the barking of dogs and the shouting of the populace mingled with the unearthly music. Now and then an over-enthusiast of the line to embrace an innocent onlooker, as regardless of order as of comment. One of the funniest sights of the day was the horrified expression on the countenance of a dignified, elderly army officer and the disgust of his prim American wife when a buxom wench spun up to the wearers of the United States uniform, slung her fat arms around his immaculate collar and imprinted a resounding smack upon his soldierly mustache.

All the saloons, cafes and casinos were wide open, their tables surrounded by civilians and soldiers of every nationality drinking light wines and smoking cigarettes. Later grew the

fun as evening advanced, and by midnight Saturnalia reigned supreme. Still the procession kept in motion, or rather scores of impromptu processions in various parts of the city. Every park and plaza was filled with sportive masqueraders, accosting each other in terms that were often less conventional than affectionate; at times groups of strangers clasping hands and singing together, or whirling in mad waltzes under the palms. Meanwhile carriage-beds of ladies, en masque, wound slowly through the streets, exchanging airy nothings with pedestrians, and young girls on balconies kissed their finger tips to unknown gallants below and petted them with flowers. Whenever the main procession appeared, or an offshoot of it, it was greeted with loud cheers and all joined in the singing, and dogs lifted their voices in agonized howls as the weird music increased in volume. Though an enormous amount of wine must have been consumed (whisky, gin and kindred American beverages do not prevail in Cuba), I saw not a single case of intoxication. Not until the first roars of dawn appeared in the East did the tumult subside and rest for the weary become possible.

FANNIE BIRCHAM WARD.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1939.
H. T. Coffin to Los Angeles Building Co., part lot 7, block 7, West Los Angeles tract, \$50.
Herbert W. Vickery to Jennie Howard, part of waters of Arroyo Seco, \$1.

W. W. Wicks, to W. A. Hammett, Sheriff, to S. T. Northcutt and W. W. Northcutt, lot 11 and part 12, Garboline tract, \$100.
M. W. Wicks, to W. A. Hammett, Sheriff, to S. T. Northcutt and W. W. Northcutt, lot 11 and part 12, Garboline tract, \$100.

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the B. Andrews, part lots 1 and 2, block 103, Long Beach, \$50.
S. H. Elliott, A. T. Elliott to Cora E. Jones, lot 8, S. E. Hall's subdivision lots 12 and 13, block 1, lot 1, block 2, Grider & Dow's subdivision, \$25.
George H. Vinal, Rebecca Vinal to W. W. Harrison, part lot 8, Mrs. H. T. Yocum's subdivision, \$200.
Alice M. Vinal to same, part lots 4, 6 and 7, same subdivision, \$200.
Harry B. Clinton, heir of Mrs. Sarah Rowley, deceased, to Emma S. Staley, lot 4, block 19, California Cooperative Colony tract, \$100.
Theodore H. Klages, Mrs. Laura A. Klages to Francis O. Cass, part of lot 8, Parcel's subdivision, \$200.
Theodore H. Klages, Laura A. Klages to John C. Scott and Leon H. Scott, part lot 20, block 27, California Cooperative Colony tract, \$300.
Frank B. Harbert, Emma C. Harbert to Josephine Stewart, part block 10, block Q, W. L. A., \$1.
W. L. A. to S. T. Berkeley, patent part sec 14, S. N. 11.
Samuel T. Berkeley to Enos Roe, part sec 12 and 14, S. N. 11, \$20.
Martha O'Hara to Mary A. Green, lots 14 and 15, block 58, Feldhauser's subdivision, \$200.
Total, 73,006.

SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS.

Scheme for Dividing the Country for Census Taking Accepted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following scheme for the division of the country into supervisor districts for the purpose of the twelfth census, submitted by Henry Gannett, geographer of the Census Department, has been accepted by Director Merriam.

The Census Act provides that the whole number of supervisor districts shall not exceed three hundred, and that wherever practicable the boundaries of these districts shall conform to those of the Congress districts. The number of Congress districts is 357, to which must be added eight Territorial districts, including one for Hawaii and two for Alaska. The number of districts to be saved by consolidation is, therefore, sixty-five. In the interest of the enumeration it has been deemed advisable to affect such consolidations where the population is sparse, rather than the average, rather than in sparsely settled regions.

The place in which most of it will be affected are, according to the densely settled States and the larger cities, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Boston and Buffalo. This arrangement, it is believed, will insure greater individual responsibility for the enumeration and the increased compensation to the supervisor will secure the services of a better class of men.

The men on trial are Martin Ward, W. A. Webster, Ezra McKnight, Henry Stokes, Henry Goodwin, Moultrie Epper, Charles D. Jaynes, Oscar Kelley, Marion Clark, Alonzo Rodgers, Edwin M. Rodgers, Joseph P. Newhall and Early P. Lee, merchants and farmers, who are charged with the murder of Postmaster Fraser B. Baker, a negro, at Lake City, S. C., February 22, 1898. Fifteen men are under arrest, but by the time of the dropping of two names from the indictment was given.

Before giving the case out, Judge Brawley delivered an impressive charge. The crime was one of the blackest ever perpetrated in South Carolina, he said, and it was the duty of the government to prosecute to the fullest extent any and all who might have been implicated in its commission. The jury retired and brought in a true bill in less than an hour.

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SPORTING RECORD.

NOT "DOUGH" ENOUGH

"MYSTERIOUS" BILLY SMITH WOULD NOT FIGHT.

Much-discussed Contest With Green at the National Club Proves a Wretched Fiasco.

WILD UPROAR BY AUDIENCE.

SOME OF THE DISGUSTED ONES GET THEIR MONEY BACK.

Challenge for Oakland Accepted by George West—Messenger Boy Sent from England—Racing at Benning.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The much-discussed fight between George Green and "Mysterious" Billy Smith resulted in a wretched fiasco. After an interminable wait, the 2000 people who had come to Woodward's Pavilion expecting to witness a contest were obliged to defer that experience, and all that they received from the National Club, under whose auspices the contest was to have taken place, was an exchange of coupons, the new pasted-board entitling the holder to admission to the next "fight" under the same management, or, if too vigorous protest was made, the money was returned to the disgusted patrons.

At 9:40 p.m. Green came into the ring after a long delay. Smith did not appear, however, and it was announced that he had refused to go on because there was not sufficient money in the house to warrant a contest. He demanded a guarantee of \$2500, whereas the total receipts were given as \$2400.

Green came into the ring prepared to fight, and started to the crowd that he should demand his part of the purse. When the announcement was made that there would be no fight and tickets would be given to all of those present entitling them to admission to the next fight by the National Club there was a wild uproar by the 2000 people present.

Roofs and yells greeted Smith's name, and when finally that eccentric pugilist came into the ring to make a statement, he was met by all sorts of jeers and cat-calls, such as "coward," "quitter," "you're a dead one," and other uncomplimentary things. Finally Capt. Gillen, in charge of the police, demanded that Smith be heard. Smith simply stated there was not enough money in the house, and consequently he would not go on. He then left the ring, dressed in his street clothes, and went out of the building.

The projected preliminary between Jeffords and Collins, heavy-weights, did not materialize, owing, as it was announced, to the refusal of the club's physicians to pass Collins as in good condition. It was stated that Collins "had a weak heart," and would not be allowed to fight.

FAST WALKING.

Guerrero Sets the Pace in the Twenty-four-hour Race.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please footrace at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock tonight. Guerrero, the Mexican, started off in the lead, and covered the first mile in 46.48, finishing up two miles in 1:32.25. The Mexican cut out a wonderfully fast pace, and held the lead up to the third mile, which was finished in 1:59.20.

Peter Hegeman then went at a faster pace, and passed the leader in easy fashion. Hegeman sustained the lead which he acquired by this spurt, and held his own up to the end of the twelfth mile.

At 1 o'clock the leaders were: Peter Hegeman, New York, 23 miles; George Cartwright, Syracuse, 18 miles; Edward J. Toubey, Brooklyn, 21 miles; 9 laps; Thomas Cox, Ann Arbor, 21; John A. Glick, Philadelphia, 21; Albert Ellis, Berlin, 20 miles; 3 laps; S. Skelley, Poughkeepsie, 20; James M. Dean, Boston, 20; Albert Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden, 19 miles 9 laps.

RIVAL OF JAGGERS.

Henry McCallmont, M.P., Sends Messenger Boy Elmer to America.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 7.—The district messenger boy, Elmer, who left London during the afternoon of April 1 for California, in order to rival the recent trip of Jaggars, the messenger boy sent to the United States by Richard Harding Davis, was sent on his trip by Henry McCallmont, a member of Parliament for Newmarket in the Conservative interest, and well known as a lover of sport. The boy sailed on the Euryma.

On Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The weather was fine and track fast.

Five furlongs, selling: Montanus, 107 (J. Powell), 12 to 1; won; Genau, 102 (W. Navarez), 15 to 1; second; Jennie Reid, 102 (Loutiller), 20 to 1; third; time 1:04. Maud Ferguson, C. H. Harrison, Jr.; Juva, Sainly, Bland and Ach also ran.

One and one-half miles, selling: Winifred, 86 (Hal Brown), 7 to 1; won; Rapido, 107 (Ames), 8 to 1; second; Billy McCloskey, 110 (Jones), 3 to 1; third; time 1:56. Peter H. Coda, Una Colorado, McFarlane, Bonito and Adam Andrew also ran.

Six furlongs, handicap: Gualala, 96 (McNichols), 10 to 1; won; Mary Felt, 115 (J. Reiff), 11 to 1; second; Rose monde, 96 (Gray), 4 to 1; third; time 1:44. Rubicon, Tony, Licalzi and Midlight also ran.

Race at Benning.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It rained throughout the racing at Benning today. The track was good up to the third race, after which it became sloppy and heavy. Results:

Handicap, five furlongs: Boney Boy and Judge Wardell second, Marlan third; time 1:04.5.

Six furlongs: Dr. Parker won, Charvren second, Sir Florian third; time 1:14.5.

Selling, four furlongs: Merrily won, Monometalist second, Spalder third; time 0:52.45.

Selling, six and a half furlongs: Sister Fox won, Tinkler second, Plantain third; time 1:25.

One mile: Duke of Middleburg won, Tyrant second, Eita Daily third; time 1:47.

Montgomery Handicap Today: MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 7.—Tomorrow at Montgomery Park the annual spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club will be inaugurated. The feature of tomorrow's program is the classical Montgomery Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with \$2000 added by the Jockey Club. Thirteen horses are scheduled to start, and among them may be found some of the best handicap horses on the western turf.

Dubuque Fall Meeting. DUBUQUE (Iowa), April 7.—George West has accepted Andrew McDowell's challenge to race Oakland against any stallion except Directum Kelley for \$500, and has selected Tommy Burton. The race will be run at the Dubuque fall meeting.

MILES'S WISH GRANTED. BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY LETS IN ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY. One Hundred and Forty-seven Reports on Canned Ox Which Did Not Meet With Favor Good Meat Should Meet With.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Army Beef Inquiry Court decided today to admit additional evidence. Reports of army officers concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, as requested by Gen. Miles.

The public forenoon session of the court was only of sufficient duration to permit the presentation of this request. Maj. Lee stated that he considered it important that the matter should be finally determined as soon as possible. He also asked for consideration of Gen. Miles's supplementary request, that a large number of additional witnesses be summoned.

It was learned that all the reports were brief, and that the court in secret session decided to allow them to be read. There are 147 of them, and they were generally prepared by their authors after the close of the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico and in response to a circular letter.

With reference to the application to have more witnesses called, it is understood that the court will adhere to its determination not to summon any of the list whose testimony would be merely corroborative of that already given.

At the afternoon session Maj. Lee read the reports, all of which pertained to the beef, and few of which agreed as to its quality, though it was generally condemned.

CHINESE REFUGEE. Kang Yu Wei, Fleeing from the Old Empress, Reached Victoria. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer who was deported and has since been pursued by the Empress Dowager, arrived here today on the steamer Island Maru from Yokohama. He is on his way to London, where he hopes to find a harbor of refuge.

Kang Yu Wei, as Chief Commissioner and secretary of the Board of Public Works, was responsible for the reforms initiated under the old regime. When the Empress Dowager deposed him, a price was put on his head. He fled and hid in the British colony of Hongkong. Although pursued by Chinese boats, he reached Hongkong. Thence he fled to Tokyo. He is in mortal terror of his life and fearful of arrest, and he is now in the hands of his countrymen here. When press representatives presented themselves at the house, they were not even allowed to see the distinguished Chinaman. He had been taken to a room on the second floor of Lee Mong Kow, the Canadian government's representative, while the six burly Chinamen guarded the stairway. Kang Yu Wei wore the usual T'ien Chinaman's costume, covered, however, by a large overcoat. He had a medium-sized, intelligent-looking man.

HASTINGS DECLINES. Will Not Become Director of the Bureau of Republics. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. Russell Hastings has declined the President's appointment as Director of the Bureau of American Republics. The Executive Committee of the bureau met at the State Department this morning, and after accepting the declination, reinstated Frederick Emory as temporary director.

Alger at San Juan. SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, April 7.—Secretary Alger's trip over the military road from Ponce has produced great enthusiasm among the people. At every town he was met by a delegation of citizens and public officials, the demonstration not being exceeded by those given to the first American troops landing on this island.

Zelaya Going to Move. MANAGUA, April 7.—President Zelaya intends to move the seat of government, April 14, temporarily, to Jinotega, in the mountains, southeast of Managua. He expects to visit the United States and Europe this summer.

Murder and Robbery. NEW YORK, April 7.—George B. Fern, dealer in dry goods, at No. 133 West Madison street, was found dead on the floor of his store today, with a bullet wound in his right temple. The cash drawers were rifled and Fern's pockets turned inside out.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Day Dispatches Condensed. A special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from San Francisco, dated April 7, states that the strike of the Illinois Central engineers in the Fourth Illinois District is ended, and the miners resumed operations yesterday.

The Paris Voltaire, which published an installment of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation by M. Paleologue, publisher of the French Republic, showing that the so-called secret dossier is not connected with Dreyfus, except as regards a letter mentioning him, which is dated after his condemnation, and is therefore unimportant.

Night Dispatches Condensed. Yesterday Judge Hobson of the Orleans (Iowa) District Court sentenced J. H. Easton, ex-president of the First National Bank of Des Moines, to five years in the penitentiary, he having been convicted of fraudulent banking.

The Harry Dock directors have accepted the offer of the construction of several locomotives. They say they will get quicker delivery at a price \$500 less per engine, with equal and perhaps better workmanship, as compared with the English tenders.

It is asserted in Rome, according to a dispatch to the London Daily Mail, that the Italian warships have already landed troops at the port of Tientsin, and that the Chinese where the Italian government has been seeking a ninety-year lease of a naval base and coaling station.

EVERY SPRING BRINGS SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

A Peculiar Ailment Caused by the Catarrhal Diseases of Winter.

Now is the Time to Get Rid of This Forever.



Mme. Battelle Lincoln, Principal of the Piano Department of the Chicago School of Vocal Art, has the following to say in regard to Pe-ru-na:

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, Suite 820-824, 26 Van Buren St., Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1899.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen—My piano and Pe-ru-na are my most prized friends. By the help of the one I learn my living; the

other keeps me strong and well. The piano cost five hundred dollars. Pe-ru-na, one dollar, but I have seen the time more than once when Pe-ru-na was the most valuable to me. Sincerely yours, Mme. Battelle Lincoln.

County Commissioner John Williams, of 817 West Second St., Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Pe-ru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Spring has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment, and thus delay the cure. The liability at this season of the year, is in a great measure removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to be given treatment.

Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Faces."

Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Weller, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc.]

Legal questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by request without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.

C. S. W. writes: Two people, a man and a woman, own fifty parts of a twenty-acre ranch. One of them also holds a \$5000 mortgage on the ranch at 10 per cent. interest, as a protection to both parties, so no outsider could foreclose. The man is reticent that the woman holds this mortgage and declares that when it is due it shall pass into other hands. Can he force this?

Suppose he pays off his half of the mortgage, would not the other half still be a claim on the whole ranch? The ranch is not divided. Could the man have a commission appointed, and the ranch divided when the woman does not wish it done? The woman is willing to sell her interest much below cost. This man and woman are in relations; only connected by marriage, and not husband and wife.

There is a large house on the ranch, making it impossible to divide the ranch justly. Could I not insist that the ranch be sold and the proceeds divided, instead of the land divided? I am content to have things peaceful as they are, but he feels I am not satisfied with the accounts.

Since December, 1898, he has signed his checks "Manager." Can he claim a salary when no such arrangement has been agreed upon? He receives all the money and runs the ranch as he pleases.

I do not clearly understand the mortgage arrangements upon the state, here given, but if the man has given the mortgage and the woman holds it as mortgagee, and she is not to do with passing it into other hands.

You can have a partition and if the land cannot be divided, you can have the whole subject to all binding mortgages and liens existing at the time and the proceeds divided by the court.

He cannot charge a salary for managing a joint estate in the absence of a special agreement providing a remuneration. What he can do is to do as he does on the joint estate is presumed to be for common benefit alone.

If both parties are mortgagee the mortgage has binding force, and there being no delivery to a mortgagee, Mrs. K. T. writes: In June, '97, a young man from Brooklyn, N. Y., came to Los Angeles, bringing a letter of introduction from an old and valued friend; not finding good-paying work as readily as expected, his funds were after awhile exhausted. On December 10 he called and said he had work promised him at Riverside, but no money to pay his fare. I loaned him a small amount, and he went on. He wrote his mother, which he did not do, and he told her that he had found work from place to place till he found work. He promised to reimburse me for the money, and since the latest. He never returned it. I wrote several times asking for it. The letters were not returned, though in each case my place or office was in the envelope. In February and March 1898 I met him several times on street. Each time he said he had left Riverside in January, and would return it "next week." In April I had a letter from him; he merely said he was on his way east—going home. I wrote him, asking for the money he owed me, and he sent back the money he had borrowed. In August, 1898, sent \$5, and in October 10 more for apply on the money. Since that time I have not heard from her, though I have written to her several times. I hear from the friend who introduced him, that he has not returned to New York. What is the best way of collecting the \$20 still due, or what redress have I?

You cannot have him extradited and prosecuted. The only redress is to send the account to a lawyer where he is, or rather to a collecting agency, as the cash drawers were rifled and Fern's pockets turned inside out.

J. G. A. writes: Does the statute of limitations run against any legal process by means of which a man is wrongfully deprived of title to real estate? I have some land in a Southern State, the title to which is in dispute. The adverse party some time ago by means of a deed, succeeded in getting a decree of court setting aside my title and vesting the title in him. Personal service was not had on me. I was a non-resident of the State. The adverse party claims to have gotten service by publication, but I never saw the paper in which notice of the pending action was published. I never knew the least thing about it until long after the decree was rendered by the court. I had an agent residing in the county seat of the county where the land was situated. He was known to be my agent. The plaintiff could easily have ascertained from him my residence and had a copy of the paper containing the publication notice sent me so I could know of it. But he did not, and I had no chance to defend or present my side of the case. Now can I at any time go into court and seek to have the decree set aside, or must I do within a certain limited time after the date of the decree? And meantime who could I legally hold for the taxes? The court was deceived or it would not have

rendered the decree. A fraud was practiced on both the court and myself.

Legal proceedings arrest the running of the Statute of Limitations. If those proceedings are followed up to a decree.

You do not state where the action occurred. Service by publication is regulated by statute in each State. Usually where a decree is obtained in equity merely on a publication notice time is allowed usually for opening up the decrees as a matter of course. This time is commonly two or three years.

Probably in no State is a plaintiff under obligation to mail a notice by publication to defendant, even if he knows his address.

If you can show that there was a fraud practiced on the court in procuring the decree you can open up the case again within a reasonable period after the discovery of the fraud or the neglect of reasonable diligence would have discovered it.

H. W. C. writes: I have taken out a life insurance policy with a company in another State. On entering I was required to pay a certain amount toward a reserve fund, but was given two years in which to pay, with interest on the amount, each payable six months apart. Before any of these notes fall due I am dissatisfied with the company and I wish to drop my policy in it. Can the company compel me to pay these notes? I have already paid the premium fee and all assessments up to date.

I know of no ground on which you can resist the payment of the notes you have agreed to pay, and I understand, the policy giving no such privilege.

J. H. A. writes: My wife's mother has a farm in Kansas. She was born and came to California in 1854. In the spring of 1895 my wife's mother died and the three children that were not of age then an administrator was appointed. They claimed we had no voice in the matter, as we were out of the State. The administrator divided the farm to one of the children and after a year or so they threw the administrator out, so there is no administrator now. The now that is renting the farm is guardian of the children under age. Now we would like to get our share out of this farm. How can we do this? Can we sue the lawyer back there and have the farm sold and get our share out of it? If not, what can we do? Our lawyer's fees come out of our share alone or out of all of their shares?

The decree of the court is sufficient for the administrator to appoint a guardian for the partition of the property. You can bring action where the land lies for a partition of the property. The guardian can be required to make full settlement of all rents and profits.

If, on partition, the farm cannot be divided, it can be sold, and the proceeds divided. The administrator fully accounted when he surrendered the trust.

An attorney's fees of partition the court can apportion all expenses at its discretion.

B. H. asks: Please state in The Times whether a holographic will, that is, one written wholly by the testator and without witnesses, is valid in this State. Where there are objections to such a will?

It is valid, being authorized by section 127 of the Civil Code.

I understand that any and every will, whether or not witnessed, is liable of mistake in forming them. If a printed form is used, even in the most matter, the will is worthless. Every word and figure must be in the testator's handwriting.

Another objection is the difficulty of proof in case of dispute. There are no witnesses, and the only evidence is that of the handwriting.

It should never be used except in rare necessity.

B. B. writes: If a person dies and leaves no will, and has no relations, does the property go to the county? If not, how can it be disposed of?

It goes to the people; that is, to the State.

Miss J. M. asks: Please tell me when the law was passed that made a chattel mortgage placed on stock, household goods, etc., constitutional and valid?

The law you refer to was passed March 3, 1897, which authorizes chattel mortgages of "upholstery, furniture and household goods."

T. L. R.—Trusts and monopolies which design to control the prices of commodities are illegal as restraining trade, and the law will not grant relief to any one engaged in the business of forming them, or enforce any servitude, knowing of the same, may claim. A person alleged that property sold by the pleader had been sold by the existence of a certain trust, but that the purchaser had fraudulently concealed that fact. It was held that he could have no assistance by the court.

L. D. O.—It is not the invariable rule that one must have knowledge of the vicious habits of an animal to become liable for injury inflicted by that animal. And where a vicious bull was negligently driven by the servants of the owner along the highway and attacked and injured a passer-by, the servant knowing of the vicious nature of the animal, it was held that the owner was liable for injury, although he had not known of the policy.

Too Much for Him. (Phoenix Gazette): A Gazette man attended the Methodist Church last Sunday and evidently the good things he heard were too high for the kind of religion he has heard in this office, as he fainted and fell on the floor before the minister got half-way through his sermon. Religion, free silver and all Arizona newspaper men don't mingle like foam with the waves of the sea. Our man, however, recovered, and notwithstanding his setback, avows he will go it another round.

PERHAPS some of your friends would be glad to take advantage of the courses of study offered by The Times. Have you mentioned the matter to them?

You Are Coming to the

FLOOD SALE

Today.

The Big Store is replete with Spring Goods. Anything worn by man or boy is here in the latest Spring Styles at a Flood Sale price. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes have never been priced as the Big Store has priced them for the Flood Sale. We have made extra preparations for the Saturday Flood Sale crowds. We are prepared to serve you still more promptly than last Saturday—but if possible come in the morning. The Big Store will be a busy store even then—but the real rush, the large crowds are here during the afternoon and evening. If you don't like to shop in a crowded store and want to take advantage of Flood Sale Prices, come in the morning.

JACOBY BROS.,

The Store that Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 NORTH SPRING STREET.

por of the beast. 1/18 Cal., 315.) In such case, however, the knowledge of the servant is imputed to the master, and this is the ground of liability. Where an owner is actually aware of the savageness of his animal, he is held as an insurer and the question of negligence does not enter into his liability for any damage done by it.

S. A. W.—The law as to partnerships in California is somewhat peculiar. Though persons doing business as partners under a fictitious name cannot maintain any action upon or account of any contracts made or transactions had in their partnership, as required by the Civil Code, yet their assignee may maintain such action, though there be no certificate of partnership filed and published, and the fact that the assignee is a member of the firm is immaterial. (67 Cal., 125; 70 Cal., 194; 118 Cal., 173.) That is, the 70 Cal., 194, confers a right which it does not itself possess to one of its members or to a stranger—a rare power certainly.

M. P.—1. Where it appears that the acts of a manager of a corporation which resulted in loss to the corporation are those of an administrator of his lion, the statute of limitations does not begin to run in his favor so as to enable him to escape after discovery and knowledge by the principal of his derelictions.

2. Where a demand is required by law to be made by a party whose duty it is to make it must make it within a reasonable time. He cannot indefinitely extend the statute of limitations by failing to make a demand, and if it is not made within the time for bringing the action the action is barred.

O. Y.—Under the statute of frauds a memorandum of sale needs not to be subscribed at the end. No matter where the signature appears on the instrument, it is thereby rendered valid. And a memorandum of sale by a firm which is signed by one of the partners in his individual name with the intention to bind the firm and binds all the partners.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH. (Cincinnati Enquirer): "Now, that," cried Biggs, proudly, as his daughter stopped torturing the dog with a stick. "Thank heaven!" replied Tomkins, fervently.

(New York Journal): The friend. And was your son given a liberal education? The farmer, Liberal! Why, dern it, I can't see a week's fer spendin' money alone!

(Cincinnati Enquirer): "I called this evening, Miss Shock, to ask you to be my wife," said a suitor.

"I am sorry to say, my friend, that you have made a mistake in your calling," replied Miss Shock.

(Chicago Tribune): "What was the result of the experiment of having handsome young women instead of the regular deacons pass the contribution boxes?"

"It was a failure. After a few Sundays the young men found they were chipping in more than they could afford, and they quit coming to church."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer): "I saw a pitiful sight today."

"What was it?"

"A near-sighted man trying to read a book—beside a sign through a blinding snowstorm."

(New York Weekly): Friend. So yours was a case of love at first sight? Get there. Yes, indeed. I fell desperately in love with my dear husband the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it distinctly. If it were yesterday, I was walking with papa on the beach at Long Branch, when suddenly papa stopped, and pointing him out, said: "There, my dear, is a man worth ten millions."

Too Much for Him. (Phoenix Gazette): A Gazette man attended the Methodist Church last Sunday and evidently the good things he heard were too high for the kind of religion he has heard in this office, as he fainted and fell on the floor before the minister got half-way through his sermon. Religion, free silver and all Arizona newspaper men don't mingle like foam with the waves of the sea. Our man, however, recovered, and notwithstanding his setback, avows he will go it another round.

PERHAPS some of your friends would be glad to take advantage of the courses of study offered by The Times. Have you mentioned the matter to them?

THE principal thing to win customers with is to have the ability to select a line of patterns that are really captivating. Ours are in the extreme and a call will convince you and greatly please Nicol The Tailor, 134 S. Spring St.

Fifteen-round Draw. Ben Lewis of San Francisco and Harry Slater of New Orleans, welter-weights, fought a fifteen-round draw at a Los Angeles-street sporting club last night. Lewis seemed to have a little the best of it throughout, but the referee decided that honors were even. This was a return match for one fought at the same place about a month ago, when Lewis got the decision. Kid O'Brien and Kid Williams sparred four rounds preliminary to the main event, and Happy Joe of Los Angeles was given the decision in a five-round bout with W. Dukes of San Francisco on a foul.

Restaurant Attached. NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Alfred W. Bennett, a restaurant man of San Francisco and New York, is in financial difficulty, and the Sheriff has attached against him for \$1562. Bennett is said to have \$250,000 tied up in a mining speculation and development in California.

We have all the latest styles of Spring Shoes. IN BLACK AND TAN To please the fancy dressers, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$7.00...

INNES-CRIPPEN SHOE CO., 258 South Broadway, 231 W. Third Street.

Pond's Extract OURES Bruises, Cuts, all Pain, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. (Avoid Substitutes.) Pond's Extract reflects its virtues wherever used.

If you value your sight don't entrust it to chance by wearing improper glasses. BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 230 N. Spring St. Kye & Granicher, Proprietors.

Wheel Chairs and Child's Carriages Sold—Rented. I. T. Martin, 551-5-5 S. Spr. St.

"LA VIRGEN NEGRA."

THE SINGULAR FIESTA OF THE NEGRO MOTHER OF CHRIST.

A Visit to Her Sacred Shrine in the Outskirts of Matanzas—Scenes and Incidents of a Cuban Celebration.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MATANZAS, March 14.—Early yesterday morning we came over from Havana—a four-hour run by the Central Railway—to witness the annual fiesta of "La Virgen Negra," the negro Virgin, which is celebrated with greater elation in Matanzas than anywhere else on the island. Nobody seems able to account for a colored Mother of Christ except the dusky race on earth, who contend that theirs is the complexion natural to man, and the lighter shades but miserable adulterations. I have seen several representations of her in churches of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, and doubtless the same in other Spanish-Catholic countries. One is prepared for saddle-bred Saint Augustines as that worthy was a Moor, but the reason d'être of a black Virgin remains a mystery. She does not appear in the Cuban capital, where living negroes abound, but in Matanzas where the sons and daughters of Ham are comparatively few, there is a church in her honor. It stands just beyond the outskirts of the city, on top of the ridge that divides the valley. It was built nearly two centuries ago, by a pious Catalan grande, to commemorate some important happenings in the history of his family. Only twice a year are services held in the old sanctuary—March 13 and September 23; but its doors are always open, and true believers, mostly of the colored race—come daily to invoke the Virgin's blessing and leave before her shrine their votive offerings of shells, fruit, turtles, doves and fragrant flowers.

At Matanzas station we selected the least rickety volante in sight and drove out quickly to take a look at the famous Virgin in advance of the crowd. Rattling along the narrow city streets, across the stone bridge of San Juan, through the aristocratic suburb of Bella Mar and the square purple beyond, we found the heat of early spring intense, like that of midsummer in California. But higher up on the hill slopes a breeze blew fresh and cool from over the Caribbean Sea, and we wondered anew why the good people of Matanzas did not erect their homes above the stifling city.

The Church of La Virgen Negra is a quaint structure of time-mellowed stone, surmounted by a gilt cross and surrounded by high walls of masonry. Because of its position, commanding a wide view of city, harbor and adjacent country, the Spanish soldiers made it a regular target in the time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns. Among other vandal acts, they cut down many of the gnarled old trees that shaded the inclosure—brought them baby trees from the Ballerín Island—and knocked out embrasures in the walls. Today the interior is bare and less beyond compare. We found the altar heaped with sea shells, and the shrine decorated to represent a submarine grotto, significant of some incident in the history of the Virgin, who is believed to be particularly mindful of sea-faring people. The sacred image of wood is rather squat and square, with face and hands of lanky blackness and incongruous features of blue eyes and a blonde wig. It was superbly dressed in purple satin embroidered with gold, a jeweled tiara above the yellow curls, and a great many rings upon the wooden fingers and strung on a chain around its neck—the gifts of faithful followers.

We climbed the tottering stairs to the belfry, and were repaid for our toil by the glorious view. Still, tinkling among the rusty bells, the largest of which was cast in Barcelona 223 years ago, among hundreds of tiny chameleons darting about the eaves, and regarding us with bright, inquisitive eyes—we looked over two lovely valleys and a broad expanse of shining water. Below lay the shabby old town, asleep in the sunshine, its 48,000 inhabitants apparently all dead or gone off on a holiday; the tranquil bay in front and the distant mountains veiled in mist, reminding one of the Berkshires on the Blue Ridge of Virginia. On the left of the ridge lay the far-famed Vale of Yumuri, dotted with palms, carpeted with richest vegetation and adorned with streams like silvery ribbons; on the right, Matanzas Valley stretching westward till it merged in the tropical jungle. No forests are left in this part of Cuba. The mountains—so-called, though none of them are more than 3000 feet high—are covered with prickly chaparral, so thick that it can be penetrated only by use of the machete. It was a perfect summer day, except that there were few signs of insect life, and one missed the songs of birds. No cheerful note of robin, whippoorwill or phoebe made the air melodious—not even the shrill scream of the parakeet or the gentle voice of the chippy was to be heard. Cuba used to have birds galore—cardinals, orioles, toucanes, quail, plovers and countless other kinds—what has become of them all? Alas, the horde of starving reconcentrados and almost equally hungry "patriots" of both arms trapped and ate them, a year ago. The Spanish soldiers, being in better position for gastronomic choice, used to stew the tiny bodies in grease and garlic; the rest were glad enough to get them "sola." Occasionally a lazy buzzard floated overhead with an eye single to carrion; but even that is now becoming scarce in the island, thanks to American cleanliness, and the vultures begin to grow thin. A railway train, steaming out of Matanzas for Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos, looked in the distance like a child's toy; and the procession already forming in the narrow streets below might have stood for citizens of Lilliput.

Hurrying back to town in order to miss none of the fiesta ceremonies, our volante dashed down the slope, closely followed by begging gamins and lean curs. Every minute the sun grew hotter, not a breath of air stirring below the hillslope, the heat rising from the dry, white road and dust-laden air, and fairly quivering in the atmosphere. Arrived at the outlying section of palm-leaved huts, each shaped like an inverted V, open at both ends and tenanted with a surprising number of idle, hopeless-looking men, women and naked children, our beggar following increased to a crowd. Strange to say, there are few signs of cultivation in the environs of this poverty-stricken town. Whether the people are too ill, or too lazy to make gardens, the fertile soil lying all around, or too poor to buy seeds, or if "conditions" not apparent to foreigners forbids, I do not know. It seems to me, however, that if the Red cross, or some other beneficent power, were to utilize the many acres of seemingly waste land by planting it to potatoes and common vegetables, apportioning it out to families and compelling them to care for and harvest the crops—it would be truer charity than to feed them on free rations for an indefinite length of time.

On a slightly slope of the road to town we passed a beautiful villa, its white walls and pillared front gleaming amid sapodillo, orange and mango trees. Palms and olive trees lifting their heads in the corner of the house walls tell of Moorish inner court and the sideyards are gay with pink and white oleanders, scarlet pomegranates and royal purple hibiscus. But the silence of death hangs over all, for

the splendid place is quite deserted. Our intelligent cochero related its history. The residence is considered the finest in the entire province. It contains a well-filled art gallery and imported furniture that was alone the admiration of the people. The owner, a once wealthy Spaniard, possessed rich sugar plantations a little way back in the valley, besides three thousand acres of the best tobacco lands in the world. Five years ago it seemed beyond the range of possibility that he could ever find himself a poor man. Early in the year, insurgents burned his sugar estate, destroying his mills and machinery, and in a few hours sent skyward in flame and smoke property worth two or three million dollars. Fearing for his own life and the safety of his family, the Spaniard hastily gathered together what he could and fled to the mother country, leaving all he possessed in Cuba to be sold by agents. But nobody was buying much in those nefarious days. Some pure wicker and easy chairs were brought only \$5 an acre, and others equally good could not be sold at any price. The seigneur's tobacco property, which yielded a yearly income of several hundred thousand dollars, brought only \$11,000 in the lump. During the war, the abandoned mansion in the outskirts of Matanzas, the mercenary of both armies and all the guerrillas, bushwhackers and bandits of the time, was absolutely valueless. For nobody would have lived in it; probably the house cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; and, in the opinion of our cochero, might be a good investment for \$5000 "down." Here is a valuable hint to homeseeking Americans. There are other abandoned palaces like this scattered all over the island, which might be bought for a tithe of their original value and converted into ideal residences. The beauty, salubrity, pure water and easy access to steam facilities conspire to make Matanzas a far more eligible place for American resort than Nassau any day. Mostly of the colored race—men and women flock by thousands every season. Two or three million dollars seasonally expended in Matanzas keeps it out on a par with Nice and the Riviera and make it a central watering place for the world.

When we reached the central portion of the town the streets that erstwhile looked so deserted were filled with merry makers. Ladies in Spanish costume, wearing harlequin masks of black silk, promenade in twos, or in trios, throwing kisses and bandying jokes with everybody they met, both friends and strangers. Presumably the music was heard from a weird sound like the beating of toms before a cannibal feast, and around the corner swept a motley procession. It was headed by a score of stalwart negroes, bearing aloft effigies of saints, the most honored figures being naturally the black Virgin and St. Augustine. Following this advance guard were several hundred men, women and children, of all conditions and shades of complexion. Most of them were more or less darkly colored, and while a few sported a gorgeous holiday raiment, many were rather too scantily attired for decency, with here and there a grown child as naked as the mirie he was born. All were shouting and singing at the tops of their voices; and while the leaders kept step with the monotonous rhythm, beating the ground with their long heels like Indians in the ghost dance, the more excited females were whirling like tops down the dusty street in a dance a la Egyptienne. Such a heterogeneous crowd I have never seen. King Carnival in many countries, but never anything like this. The pavements were lined with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen in houses, and the street was a horn and shoo noise rattles like the Mexican metracas, while the barking of dogs and the shouting of the populace mingled with the unearthly music. Now and then an over-enthusiast negro of the procession in the wild abandon of the dance would wait out of the line to embrace an innkeeper, onlooker, as regardless of order as of comment. One of the funniest sights of the day was the horrified expression on the countenance of a dignified, elderly army officer and the disgust of his prim American wife when a buxom wench spun up to the wearer of the United States uniform, slung her fat arms around his immaculate collar and imprinted a resounding smack upon his soldierly mustache.

All the saloons, cafés and casinos were wide open, their tables surrounded by civilians and soldiers of every nationality drinking light wines and smoking cigarettes. Father grew the

fun as evening advanced, and by midnight Saturnalia reigned supreme. Still the procession kept in motion, or rather scores of impromptu processions in various parts of the city. Every park and plaza was filled with sportive masqueraders, accosting each other in terms that were often less conventional than affectionate; at times groups of strangers clapping hands and singing together, or whirling in mad waltzes under the palms. Meanwhile carriage-loads of ladies, en masque, wound slowly through the streets, exchanging airy nothings with pedestrians, and young girls on balconies kissed their finger tips to unknown gallants below and pelted them with flowers. Whenever the main procession appeared, or an offshoot of it, it was greeted with loud cheers and all joined in the singing, and dogs lifted their voices in agonized howls as the weird music increased in volume. Though an enormous amount of wine must have been consumed (whisky, gin and kindred American beverages do not prevail in Cuba), I saw not a single case of intoxication. No until the first of the beams of dawn appeared in the East did the tumult subside and rest for the weary become possible.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1939.

H. T. Coffin to block 7, block U, West Los Angeles tract, \$10.
 Herbert W. Vicky to Jennie Howard, part of waters of Arroyo Seco, \$1.
 T. S. Wadsworth, Mary A. Wadsworth, R. W. Ponder and Madeline R. Ponder to C. B. Pulman, lots 1 to 4, Pulman's subdivision, \$10.
 Emma L. McCulloch to Eldridge M. Fowler, part lot 1, W. G. McGrover's subdivision, \$11.50.
 Mrs. P. A. Higgins to Eli R. Spencer, lot 27, block C, Shafer & Lanternman's subdivision, \$1.
 S. P. Cressinger and Clara A. Cressinger to Anna Lee Mansfield, lot 11, block B, C. Lutes tract, \$1.
 M. W. Wicks, to W. A. Hammel, Sheriff, to S. T. Northcutt and W. W. Northcutt, lot 13, block 12, Garbino's subdivision, \$1.
 Part block M, Mott tract, part block 106, Bellevue Terrace tract; lots 12 to 15, 20, 21, 22 and 57, Goodwin tract; lots 7, 10, 11, 12, Victor Heights; part lots 2 and 4, Business Center tract; lots 25 and 26, W. V. Kellen tract; lot 25, block 1, City Boundary tract; part lot 17, block 2, and 5, 18 and 19, Bixby tract, \$465.
 Same to same, part lot 5, 11; lots 10 and 18, block A, block D; lots 1, 2, 16, 17, 13 and 24, block E, City Boundary tract; lots 18, 19, 20, block 2, M. L. Wicks's subdivision, part block F, Hancock's survey; part Tejuca Rancho, part Rancho La Puente, \$250.
 L. L. L. to Watson Boyles, lot 2, block 2, Strain & Lewis's subdivision, \$28.
 Painter's reply to Thomas Stone, part lot 16, Cleland, lot 1, block 10, Brooklyn tract, \$250.
 W. Taminelli and Teresa Taminelli to R. Patterson, lot 13, block 7, Mott tract, \$100.
 A. C. Johnston to Lillie C. Johnston, lot 4, block 1, block 2, block 3, block 4, block 5, block 6, block 7, block 8, block 9, block 10, block 11, block 12, block 13, block 14, block 15, block 16, block 17, block 18, block 19, block 20, block 21, block 22, block 23, block 24, block 25, block 26, block 27, block 28, block 29, block 30, block 31, block 32, block 33, block 34, block 35, block 36, block 37, block 38, block 39, block 40, block 41, block 42, block 43, block 44, block 45, block 46, block 47, block 48, block 49, block 50, block 51, block 52, block 53, block 54, block 55, block 56, block 57, block 58, block 59, block 60, block 61, block 62, block 63, block 64, block 65, block 66, block 67, block 68, block 69, block 70, block 71, block 72, block 73, block 74, block 75, block 76, block 77, block 78, block 79, block 80, block 81, block 82, block 83, block 84, block 85, block 86, block 87, block 88, block 89, block 90, block 91, block 92, block 93, block 94, block 95, block 96, block 97, block 98, block 99, 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block 919, block 920, block 921, block 922, block 923, block 924, block 925, block 926, block 927, block 928, block 929, block 930, block 931, block 932, block 933, block 934, block 935, block 936, block 937, block 938, block 939, block 940, block 941, block 942, block 943, block 944, block 945, block 946, block 947, block 948, block 949, block 950, block 951, block 952, block 953, block 954, block 955, block 956, block 957, block 958, block 959, block 960, block 961, block 962, block 963, block 964, block 965, block 966, block 967, block 968, block 969, block 970, block 971, block 972, block 973, block 974, block 975, block 976, block 977, block 978, block 979, block 980, block 981, block 982, block 983, block 984, block 985, block 986, block 987, block 988, block 989, block 990, block 991, block 992, block 993, block 994, block 995, block 996, block 997, block 998, block 999, block 1000.

to B. Andrews, part lots 1 and 3, block 103, Long Beach, \$50.
 S. H. Elliott, A. T. Elliott to Cora E. Jones, lot 8, S. E. Hall's subdivision lots 12 and 13, block 1, lot 2, block 2, Grider & Dow's Brand's subdivision, \$1.
 George H. Vinal, Rebecca Vinal to W. W. Harrison, part lot 6, Mrs. H. T. Youcum's subdivision, \$50.
 Alice M. Vinal to same, part lots 4, 6 and 7, same subdivision, \$1.
 Harry B. Clinton, heir of Mrs. Sarah Rowley, deceased, to Emma S. Staley, lot 4, block 19, California Cooperative Colony tract, \$100.
 Theodore H. Klages, Mrs. Laura A. Klages to Francis O. Cass, part of lot 4, Parcel's subdivision, \$100.
 Theodore H. Klages, Laura A. Klages to John C. Scott and Leon H. Scott, part lot 2, block 7, California Cooperative Colony tract, \$100.
 Frank H. Harbert, Emma C. Harbert to Josephine Stewart, part block 13, block Q, W. L. A. \$1.
 State to S. T. Berkeley, patent part sec 14, S. N. 11.
 Samuel T. Berkeley to Enos Roe, part sec 14, S. N. 11, \$1.
 Martha O'Hara to Mary A. Green, lots 11 and 15, block 85, Feldhauser's subdivision, \$1.
 Total, 73,005.

SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS.

Scheme for Dividing the Country for Census Taking Accepted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following scheme for the division of the country into supervisor districts for the purpose of the twelfth census, submitted by Henry Gannett, geographer of the Census Department, has been accepted by Director Merriam:

The Census Act provides that the whole number of supervisor districts shall not exceed three hundred, and that whenever practicable the boundaries of these districts shall conform to those of the Congress districts. The number of Congress districts is 357, of which must be added the territorial districts, including one for Hawaii and two for Alaska. The number of districts to be saved by consolidation is, therefore, six. In the interest of the enumeration it has been deemed advisable to affect such consolidations where the population is denser than the average, rather than in sparsely settled regions.

The place in which most of it will be affected are, accordingly, the densely settled States and the larger cities, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Boston and Buffalo. This arrangement, it is believed, will insure greater individual responsibility for the enumeration and the increased compensation to the supervisor will enable the census office to secure the services of a gentleman of larger experience and capacity than if the work was divided among several supervisors at a lower rate. The Census Act further provides that the territory shall be divided by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The following is the number of districts to be included in each of the foregoing districts, for the information of the public:

NOT SO SECRET.

French Gun and the Firing Manual Known to Outsiders.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Figaro, continuing this morning the evidence offered before the Court of Cassation, gives the deposition of Maj. Hartman of the Twenty-second Artillery, called as a witness for the defense. He testified that the cannon of 120 caliber was not new in 1934, but was adopted in 1896, and that one foreign power has details concerning it. The manual of firing instructions also was not confidential, he deposed, and many officers and civilians were acquainted with it. Some artillery regiments were unable to obtain copies, and had them printed by the regimental printing presses.

Maj. Hartman pointed out that Esterhazy was present at the maneuvers of masses of artillery of the Chalons camps, and that he probably while there saw the firing of the 120-caliber guns. Witness contended it was impossible for the bordereau to have been written by an artillery officer, either Dreyfus or any other.

Have You Been Sick?

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer, but take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give Nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood. \$1.00. All druggists.

Write to the doctor friend and receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

BAKER'S LYNCHERS.

True Bill Found Against Thirteen of Fifteen Prisoners.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHARLESTON (S. C.), April 7.—In the United States Circuit Court here today Judge W. B. Brawley, presiding, a true bill was found by the grand jury against thirteen of the most accused of lynching Postmaster Fraser B. Baker, a negro, at Lake City, S. C., February 22, 1938. Fifteen men are under arrest, but no explanation of the dropping of two names from the indictment was given.

Before giving the case out, Judge Brawley delivered an impressive charge. The crime was one of the blackest ever perpetrated in South Carolina, he said, and it was the duty of the government to prosecute to the fullest extent any and all who might have been implicated in its commission. The jury retired and brought in a true bill in less than an hour.

The men on trial are Martin Ward, W. A. Webster, Ezra McKnight, Henry Stokes, Henry Goodwin, Moultrie Epps, Charles D. Jaynes, Oscar Kelley, Martin Clark, Alonzo Rodger, Edwin M. Rodgers, Joseph P. Newhall and Early P. Lee, merchants and farmers of Lake City and vicinity. The last two men mentioned are prominent State's evidence. The trial will begin Monday. Ex-Atty.-Gen. Barner and J. P. Bryan of the Charleston bar will assist the prosecution.

The Inalienable Right

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Every Morning in the Year.

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Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898, 18,991
Daily Net Average for 1899, 19,928
NEARLY 300,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

DURBAN—Ermine, (Matinee).
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville, (Matinee).

THE TIMES MARCH CIRCULATION

1.	24,580	17.	24,580
2.	24,520	18.	24,580
3.	24,200	19.	24,580
4.	24,000	20.	24,580
5.	23,500	21.	24,580
6.	24,450	22.	24,580
7.	24,000	23.	24,580
8.	24,680	24.	24,580
9.	24,510	25.	24,580
10.	24,700	26.	24,580
11.	24,740	27.	24,580
12.	24,500	28.	24,580
13.	24,300	29.	24,580
14.	24,300	30.	24,580
15.	24,450	31.	24,580
16.	24,440		
Total for the month.	802,300		
Average number copies printed daily and Sunday.	25,880		
Average number copies printed Sunday.	35,512		

THE LIGHT IN THE EAST.

The report of Dr. S. A. Knapp, the special agent who was sent to Japan, China and the Philippine Islands by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibilities of those countries as future markets for American agricultural products, is full of encouragement for the American farmer. No little apprehension has been felt lest the great industrial development which has been reported in Japan should result in serious competition with the United States in the agricultural products. Dr. Knapp reports that not only is such apprehension groundless, but on the contrary, he believes this country is to find a largely increased market in Japan.

His reasons for this conclusion are interesting. He says that during the past ten years the introduction of new industries has resulted in an increase of more than 100 per cent in the cost of labor, and that consumption has been correspondingly stimulated. Japan must, he observes, become a manufacturing rather than an agricultural country, and as a result the food for the laborers, the lumber, iron, cotton and other raw material consumed, as well as a great part of the machinery used, will be imported from the United States.

"The principal agricultural products imported into Japan," says Dr. Knapp, "are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese and meat. The annual value of these articles is at present between \$24,000,000 and \$25,000,000 in gold. Under favorable treaty regulations Japan will import from the United States, nearly all her flour, cheese and meat, three-fourths of the raw cotton required, and from the Philippines nearly their entire surplus output of sugar."

In regard to the prospect in China, the special agent seems less enthusiastic. He confesses that the great area, large percentage of fertile lands and the enormous population there "stagger the observer on the threshold of investigation." Here, however, as in Japan, radical changes in agricultural methods or products must be made very slowly, if at all, because the food supply cannot be materially reduced, or even changed with safety. Large areas devoted to fiber plants for the promotion of manufactures will be a dangerous invasion, he says, of the acres necessary for the food supply, and must be speedily followed by importations from the United States. The doctor expresses himself as greatly impressed by the industry and frugality of the Chinese, an observation which has often been made before, but which does not contribute so much to the hopefulness of the prospect for a greater American market as would an awakening among the Chinese of a progressive spirit similar to that which has manifested itself in Japan. However, Dr. Knapp practically confesses that all that can be said of the outlook in China is that the promise is an uncertain quantity, a condition not without hope, but not furnishing the assurance given by Japan.

This development of a market for American agricultural products in the Orient means more to the Pacific Coast than to any other portion of the country, for the reason that the Pacific Ocean will be the highway of commerce for these products, and thus this coast will become a station, as it were, on the line of transportation from the East. It is this fact that has led to the establishment of a new line of steamships plying between San Diego and Hongkong and Japan, the vessels of which line have been crowded beyond their capacity from the very beginning. This, however, is but an earnest of what we shall see during the next ten or twenty years, as a result of developments which are almost as sure as that midday comes the dawn.

When one considers everything he cannot help looking at our Senatorial vacancy with considerable pride and satisfaction.

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OIL LEGISLATION HISTORY.

The effort being made to break down the 1600-foot oil-well dead line around the public parks of the city, which threatens to be successful by the overriding of the Mayor's recent veto, makes a résumé of the legislation on the subject of particular interest at this time, hence there is here given the action of the City Council in reference to the protection of Westlake and Sunset parks from oil wells, as adding considerably to the gaiety of nations.

On February 8, 1897 Ordinance No. 4061, fixing the limit at 1600 feet was passed by the following vote: Ashman, Baker, Blanchard, Grider, Mathus, Nickell, Toll, Silver, aye, Hutchison, no. Approved by Mayor Snyder February 12, 1897.

On September 6, 1898, petition of Kofed for repeal of ordinance No. 4061, which was denied.

On September 26, 1898, Ordinance No. 5349, fixing the limit around Sunset Park at 1600 feet was passed and vetoed by the Mayor October 2, 1898. Reconsidered by Council, and passed over veto of Mayor, entire Council voting aye, except Silver and Hutchison, no voting.

On October 3, 1898, the petition of Phelps and others to be allowed to drill within the 1600-foot limit, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

On October 10, 1898, the Board of Public Works reports adversely on the Phelps' petition, and report adopted by the City Council. The Board of Public Works at this time consisted of Ashman, Blanchard and Mathus.

On January 23, 1899, Ordinance No. 5587—being ordinance now in force—was passed, all of the Council voting aye except Baker and Pessell, who voted no. This ordinance was approved January 27, 1899. Councilmen Blanchard, Toll, Silver, and Baker, members of the present Council, were members of the preceding Council.

What the citizens of Los Angeles, who are not interested in boring oil wells close up to or within the limits of Westlake Park would like to know is, what new and sudden light have the gentlemen received who voted for the original ordinance, and who consistently stood fast for it up to this latest raid?

We pause for a reply.

DEVELOPING THE MINES.

The development of the mineral deposits of Southern California would be much expedited if a system of practical cooperation in working the mines could be introduced. With the majority of investors, mining enterprises are looked upon in the light of a gamble, and it must be confessed that there is often too much foundation for this opinion. Mining companies are organized in a reckless manner, with the main object of exploiting the stock board, rather than the deposits of mineral. Then, again, the companies are usually capitalized for an excessive amount, and the salaries allowed the officials are altogether out of proportion to those paid for similar work by private firms and individuals. This has led conservative investors to look askance at mining enterprises, while at the same time there are hundreds of promising prospects in this section which, by the expenditure of a moderate amount of money in the hands of honest experts, might be made to develop fortunes.

An exchange notes that a number of mining men in Butte City, Mont., have incorporated a prospecting company, with 5000 shares of a par value of \$1 each, all of which has been subscribed. The stock is paid for in monthly installments. Work will be commenced under the direction of a competent manager. Should this enterprise be carried out in a conscientious manner, the shareholders will have a good chance of getting back their outlay many times over. It is an idea which might with advantage be introduced in this section.

MECHANICAL GENIUS.

Much deserved praise has been lavished on the brave men who manned the American vessels during the war with Spain, and especially upon those who fought "behind the guns," but there is one feature in connection with the struggle which has been somewhat overlooked. This is the effective manner in which the skill of American mechanics contributed to the successful issue of the war. A brilliant example of this was furnished by the wonderful results achieved by the Oregon, which are still the subject of admiring comment among Europeans.

In the Engineering Magazine, G. W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, pays the following tribute to the American mechanic: "Americans may be proud of being a nation of mechanics and I attribute the overwhelming victories over the Spaniards largely to this fact, and the absolute lack of any mechanical aptitude on the part of the opponents. The utter failure of Cervera's fast armored cruisers, which had trial speeds of twenty knots, to escape from the United States vessels at Santiago, none of which were making seventeen, shows the disastrous results of discouragement of the mechanic. As we know, the condition of the two fastest ships at Santiago—the New York and Brooklyn—was such that only half-power could be used immediately, and it seems almost certain that had Cervera's ships been able to make their maximum speeds, they would have escaped."

A man has started out from Brussels to walk around the world backward. We trust he will get the trip completed without accident, but desire to warn the gentleman that in passing through some of the States of this great Union he is liable to bump up against a hard candidate for the United States Senate and receive a tremendous jolt.

The latest cause celebre in London is that of Lady Harberton against the landlady of a hotel who refused to serve the plaintiff because she appeared in the coffee-room clad in bloomers. The verdict was for the

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defendant; and thus the bifurcated garment has had another kick upon the broadest part thereof.

At last there is to be a battleship California. Let us hope that it will be worthy the name of the greatest State in the American Union—a sister for that gallant bulwark of the seas, the Oregon. Now let us have a cruiser named Los Angeles, and our naval cup will be full and running over.

The Washington Post recently gave half a column of space to an account of how Jim Creelman was kicked by a mule, and a San Francisco paper complains because of this airing of family quarrels in the public prints. This is tough on the mule.

As an artful dodger we know of but one man in this country who is to be classed with Aguinaldo; his name is Collis P. Huntington. As an eluder he measures up with any Filipino that ever wore hair or a breechcloth.

The administration of President McKinley will be looked back upon in the future as having made vastly more history—and history of which the nation will be proud, too—than any other since that of Abraham Lincoln.

A man in New Haven offers \$500 for evidence that the earth moves. What his relationship is to Brother Jasper we know not, but he certainly appears to be kinkof of some sort to that famous personage.

The trail of the serpent may not be over it all, but the trail of the street dress is, these days; and the sight makes one sorry that the microbe is being given such an excellent chance to do business.

The Hon. J. Sterling Morton in the act of booming Grover Cleveland for a third term gives us the most graphic illustration of the blind leading the blind that we have had for "quite a spell."

In the intercollegiate debate the other day, between Harvard and Princeton, Harvard won. The man who says that Harvard cannot win anything will not be permitted any more guesses.

Gen. Luna having superseded Aguinaldo, are we somewhat at a loss how to class the wearer of the golden whistle—whether as a statesman out of a job, or as a soldier without a command.

Sam Jones refers to Baltimore as "a whiskey soaked city." Baltimore might soak the slangy Sam by calling him a pelam-whanging mountebank without fracturing the facts in the case.

The irreverent Denver Post's funny man speaks of Mr. Cleveland as an embalmed candidate. We doubt this; it is our belief that in this case mortification has "set in."

Jerry Simpson lost eight head of cattle in the recent wintry storms, but you can't lose Jerry; he lingers alike in summer suns and wintry snows, and never turns a hair.

Should Col. Smith of the First California change the name of the capital of the island in which he governs to Ilo, his action will doubtless be generally approved.

We would warn the trust promoters to remember the signs that are at times seen in country stores reading: "To trust is to bust, to bust is h—l."

If Aguinaldo will come out of the brush and be good we will go into executive session and consider the question of his forgiveness.

Lincoln, Neb., went Republican the other day 800 majority. Mr. Bryan probably concludes that no man is a hero to his home town.

No one is reported to have heard Helen Gould appealing for woman's rights. She has no trouble in getting them without appealing.

The point appears to be close at hand in Cuba where Gen. Gomez will be the whole thing.

The pottery trust and Aguinaldo's republic appear to be two of the same sort.

The Democratic party is living up to its tradition as an "organized appetite."

Get ready to yell; Dewey is coming home, my pronto.

Uncle Sam to John Bull: How'll you trade?

WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

Growing Sentiment Favoring That Move in the Leeward Islands. [A. F. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says State Department officials are watching with great interest the growing sentiment among the inhabitants in Jamaica in favor of the annexation of the Leeward Islands to the United States. Thus far the matter has not been brought to their attention in any official way, but it is not doubted that the American consuls in these islands will, if the agitation continues, find it incumbent upon them to make special confidential reports on the subject.

The officials of the department consider the subject a rather delicate one to discuss publicly, but they have been reading with keen interest all that has been said concerning the proposition to exchange if Great Britain would be willing to undertake negotiations. They do not consider, however, that the administration could properly initiate the matter at this

time. A petition from the people of the islands formally presented to the British government will, in their opinion, be the first legitimate move in the direction of official negotiations.

The general belief among public men here is that it is mainly a question whether Great Britain would be willing to relinquish sovereignty over the Leeward Islands in return for the Philippines. As far as the United States is concerned, it is thought that public sentiment here would be entirely favorable to the move. On this point, former Senator Faulkner, a member of the Canadian commission, said today that he doubted very much whether Great Britain would care to run counter to the opinion which would undoubtedly develop from other European countries against her acquiring the eastern archipelago, and the consequent prestige she would gain in the Orient.

"Of course, the United States would be more than willing to make the exchange," said Mr. Faulkner. "We do not want to keep the Philippines. We would like the British West Indies. They would be of immediate value to us without the grave responsibilities that surround the holding of the Philippines. The Philippines, on the other hand, would be far more valuable to us as a commercial standpoint over the European powers in the East. Yet, I doubt if she could make the trade without running the risk of serious European complications. Great Britain, however, has the good-natured initiative which would bring about such a rise."

CRUISE CALIFORNIA.

Golden State Has an Armored Vessel Named After Her.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President today named the twelve new warships recently provided by Congress, as follows: Battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia; armored cruisers West Virginia, Nebraska and California; cruisers Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundreds have been filed into the White House and Navy Department since the new ships were provided for, urging the merits of various names. The President and Secretary Long agreed the good-natured rivalry, and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to the urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country. Pennsylvania petitioned through Gov. Stone, Senators Quay and Penrose, and the entire delegation in the House or Representatives.

Georgia did not petition the Navy Department, and it is believed that the choice of the Southern States was the desire of the President to compliment those with whom he visited on his recent southern trip. Senator Elkins and the Georgia delegation were most active for West Virginia; Representative Mercer also made it his business to beseege the Navy Department with petitions from Nebraska.

The choice of California also seems to be a personal compliment without the same effort shown in other States. The rivalry was shown among the cities, mayors, city councils, chambers of commerce, etc., joining in the pleas. The battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia are described in the act authorizing them, as follows: Three sea-going coast-line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most practical speed and greatest radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, to be employed in the armor and armament, not exceeding \$3,500,000 each.

The armored cruisers are similarly described, except that they are to cost \$4,000,000 each, and are to have a displacement of 12,000 tons. The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and others are described as protected cruisers of about 2500 tons displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, to be employed in the armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,141,800 each.

O'HARRITY.

THE HERO DUDE.

(To Mr. Charles Van L., and his soldier friends.)
Ah, Martin, dear, 'twas the worst mistake that I ever made, bedad, to let you go, for the grief at it is makin' me mortal sad.
Bad cess to the day when O'Harrity was atter a belin' ride—
Me bredin' was good, but I had a contempt for the Anglo-American dude.

For I'd seen him go prancin' the tunic cut a-swishin' a padie-an' man!
The purty white pants an' the hair av him—combed low to keep off the tan—
Was fillin' me sowl wid a murderous rage, an' I shrove at him shockin' I did, an' I told him time fect me his brains, bedad, than could Iver be found in his he'd.

Did ye rade av the battle av Callicyan, an' the devil's own time we had?
Me Orlish blood made me ondiscreet—a thril' in me eases, bedad, me gits me, for the firmit thing I knew I was far ahead—a wherappin' wld might an' main.

Where the bullete was rippin' the atmosphere an' droppin' around like rain!
Arrah! the roll av the bloodshot eyes that came from the shames av me!
An' the bloodie reek av the hungry blades was turnin' me cowlid dread.
Whin the angry tide av the Cannibal host was movin' av me, an' I said to me self, 'here a dead Irishman, an' his name is O'Harrity!'

Right thin—just think av the sweetest note that Iver shuckt on ye ear—
The air was shplit an' me heart braced up wid the cheer av a Yankee cheer.
Wid the cheer av America, bedad, an' out av the tall av me are I caught the glint av a bayonet, an' the rush av the Willie-b'!

The rush av the Willie-b', ye moided; an' into the pit av Hell
Wit his pretty face, an' the haythen deed shoon the ded, an' his awful yell.
Shoulder to shoulder we foug that day; an' back from the victory,
Shoulder to shoulder an' arm in arm came the dude an' O'Harrity!

So I do be huntin' the man who says that the Willie-b' is no man;
Meell' wid water in me eye on him since the battle av Callicyan.
He can german, an' tinnis, an' golf, bedad, but he'll niver hear aught from me, for the heart av the b'y is American, says Michael O'Harrity.

LOWELL OTIS RESE.

Postoffices and Penalties.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Edward O. Messenger was appointed postmaster today at Palo Cedro, Shasta county, vice Loraine A. Rogers, resigned. Pensions were granted to Californians today as follows: Original, Joshua Freeman Gross, Oakland, 36; Mark Jenkins, Sacramento, 36; Corydon E. Coolbaugh, Bakersfield, 38; restoration and increase, Stephen Martin, Mendocino, 38 to 40; widow, Indian war, Mrs. J. P. Isabel, Grafton, 38; original widows, etc., minor of Harrison B. Legins, Santa Ana, 510; Mary A. Wilson, San Francisco, 38.

UNCLE, THE DODGER.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S EFFORT TO MAKE HERRIN A SCAFFOGAT.

Some Interesting Echoes of the Late Campaign Which Ended So Disastrously for the Southern Pacific Company and Its Senatorial Candidate.

[San Francisco Call:] The visit of Collis P. Huntington to this city has raised a storm in the big yellow building on Montgomery and Market streets. The coming of the railroad magnate was the signal to revive the battles of the last campaign at Sacramento.

Huntington found on his arrival, that he was in a peculiar predicament. He had instructed his representatives in the Southern Pacific Company, particularly William F. Herrin, to espouse the cause of D. M. Burns for United States Senator. Herrin had obeyed the instructions of his employer to the letter. The influence of the big corporation was exerted in political affairs after the general election more openly than it had ever been before; perhaps, in the history of the State. Railroad agents, known as such, and employed to protect Southern Pacific interests at the State capital, were avowed and active supporters of Dan Burns. The cause of the Mexican railroad, the cause of the railroad people. The men chosen by the officers of the railroad company to keep a sharp eye on railroad legislation were the men selected by Dan Burns to assist him in making his fight for an exalted position, which the representatives of the people refused, in rebellion, to grant him. It was a situation which was known to everybody that Dan Burns was the Senatorial candidate of the Southern Pacific Company. Huntington had publicly announced his preference for Burns, and Huntington's preference became valuable through the work of his employees.

This condition of affairs would have created no discussion if the absurd ambition of Burns had been crowned with success. Huntington has been, for so long, a mediator in the political affairs of the State, that his interest in the recent Senatorial campaign would have created no comment, if Burns had won. The defeat of the Mexican railroad, even in the changed aspect of affairs, Huntington seeks now to repudiate his own actions, even his own words, and place upon the long-suffering shoulders of Herrin the personal responsibility for any railroad espousal of the lost cause of Burns.

Huntington wishes the public to believe that his servant spent the money of the Southern Pacific

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 7.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the thermometer registered 30.0; at 5 p.m., 29.8. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 72 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 93 per cent.; 5 p.m., 45 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 50 San Francisco 54
San Diego 50 Portland 54

Weather Conditions.—Clear weather prevails on the Pacific Slope this morning, except in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, where it is cloudy. It is generally cooler west of the mountains, though no material change has occurred in temperature since last report. Freezing weather continues in Western Washington and Oregon, with light to heavy frost. The temperature is rising east of the mountains, but freezing continues generally.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, moderately warm weather tonight and Saturday, with winds generally westerly.

San Francisco.—April 7.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours.

Stations—Last twenty-four hours. This season. Last season.

Eureka 31.07 30.90
San Francisco 12.29 12.32
Sacramento 13.91 8.87
San Francisco 13.38 7.75
Fresno 14.62 6.06
San Luis Obispo 14.82 6.06
Los Angeles 4.73 5.23
San Diego 1.34 1.62
Yuma 1.34 1.62

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 79 deg.; minimum, 54 deg.; mean, 66 deg.

The weather is generally clear over the Pacific Slope this evening. The pressure continues to fall over the country west of the Rocky Mountains and rise to the east of them. The temperature has risen in all districts except in the Sacramento Valley, where there was a slight fall. The maximum temperatures throughout the interior of California exceeded 80 deg. Conditions are favorable for fair and continued warm weather in California Saturday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight April 8:
Northern California: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light, variable winds.
Southern California: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light west wind.

Arizona: Fair, continued warm Saturday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light, variable winds.

Tide Tables.—The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with the first tide on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water.

The time used is Pacific Standard, 20th Meridian W.; on in midnight, 12 is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the morning, all greater are in the afternoon, and when diminished by 12 give the usual reckoning; for instance, 12 is 3 p.m. The data given are for San Diego. For San Pedro, add 2 minutes to high-tide time and subtract 3 minutes from low-tide time. For Santa Monica, add 4 minutes to high and subtract 4 minutes from low.

Saturday, April 8, 7:21 14:04 19:00

Sunday, " 2:00 8:45 15:41 20:26

Monday, " 3:00 9:45 16:56 21:59

Tuesday, " 4:00 10:45 17:48 23:19

Wednesday, " 5:00 11:45 18:28 23:59

Thursday, " 6:00 12:45 19:06 24:39

Friday, " 7:00 1:45 19:41 25:19

Saturday, " 8:00 2:45 20:16 25:59

Sunday, " 9:00 3:45 20:51 26:39

Monday, " 10:00 4:45 21:26 27:19

Tuesday, " 11:00 5:45 22:01 27:59

Wednesday, " 12:00 6:45 22:26 28:39

Thursday, " 1:00 7:45 23:01 29:19

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Saturday, " 3:00 9:45 24:01 30:39

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Wednesday, " 4:00 10:45 36:26 47:19

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Friday, " 6:00 12:45 37:26 48:39

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OBJECTS TO COUGHING.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PATRON TRIES TO STOP A NUISANCE.

Kicks Because People Cough in the Library, and Tries to Cure One of the Coughers With the Toe of His Boot.

J. H. Templeton's thirst for literature is so intense that he cannot endure such interruptions as coughing or sneezing when he is drinking from the Pierian spring at the Public Library.

Templeton called at the Times office yesterday afternoon and suggested the propriety of a roast of the library employees for permitting coughs and sneezes to interrupt the reading of the Times.

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IN ARIZONA AND MEXICO.

ESPECIAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE COPPER PRODUCERS.

Many Plants Sought by Capitalists. Coal Measures of the Apache Reservation—Boulding of the Oxbow—New Sonora Field.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] According to the report of the Surveyor-General of the Territory, Arizona is now experiencing a greater degree of mining activity than ever before known. An unprecedented number of applications for patents have been made lately. The greatest number are from Yavapai county, next coming Cochise county, wherein the Copper Queen is seeking full title to a large number of copper claims. Assayers as well tell of good times and activity, their business being the best of barometers concerning the state of the mining industry.

An immense body of the richest of sulphureous copper ore has been struck in the Azurite claims of Pima county. Forty-two feet of the exploration shaft is in ore, much of it native copper. California capitalists are arranging for the purchase of a copper group at Quitova, eighty-five miles east of Tucson, from Alex McKay and associates. Nine claims are in the group, including within their boundaries a promising gold ledge as well as several large deposits of copper ore.

Manager George P. Blair of the Mammoth mine, north of Tucson, is in the East securing added mechanical equipment for the property. The mill is to be increased from fifty to 100 tons, and is to be driven by electrical power secured on the Aravaipa River. At present wood is used as fuel, at a cost of \$8 a cord.

Messrs. DeGolyer and McCabe of Los Angeles have purchased a number of gold-bearing claims in Dos Cabezas district. The claims are being surveyed for the new owners, who express the intention of working them for what is in the ground.

Fourteen miles south of Tacna station, on the Southern Pacific, in Yuma county, has been made an important mining discovery. The fortunate owners, Underhill and Millbush, at the depth of twenty feet have an ore body three feet in width, carrying \$40 to \$50 in gold and considerable value in copper. A number of claims have been located in the vicinity, and the "Copper Mountain mining district" has been formed. All the water used has to be hauled by wagon from Adonde Wells.

Lubery Ambrosy of San Diego has erected a fifty-ton cyanide plant on an old mill dump in Picacho district, near Yuma. The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York in a late issue warns investors against the Spensz Mining Company, now conducting operations in Graham county, near Solomonville. The company is offering stock in the East, and claims in its prospectus to have ores running \$4000 to the ton in gold, \$4 per cent. copper and 200 ounces silver, which is "simply nonsense," according to the Journal. Little is known in Graham county of the company, excepting that it is based in mining operations of considerable magnitude.

The Arizona Copper Company of Clifton has entered the market as a producer of other merchantable minerals than copper. From the ores of its district it not only produces all the acids necessary to the operation of its immense leaching plant, but has a surplus of bluestone, copperas and sulphuric acid, warranted free from arsenic and antimony.

Agent W. J. Nicholson, lately placed in charge at San Carlos, is interesting himself in endeavors to have the coal measures of the Apache reservation made of use to the country and of benefit to the Indians. The coal is of excellent quality, and the beds are of immense extent, but nothing can now be done to develop the deposits by either Indians or whites.

Development in the Great Arizona Southern mine, near Riverside, on the Gila, at a depth of 70 feet, shows an 18-inch ledge of high-grade gold ore. The Columbia group of copper mines near Globe has been bonded to the Del Mar Mining Company of Utah. The price named is \$50,000, of which 10 per cent was paid as forfeit.

W. E. Thorne of Kansas City, and Dr. J. M. Ford of Phoenix have secured an option on a ledge of copper in Pinal county, pronounced as rich and extensive as even that of the Copper Queen.

The new ten-stamp mill of the Crown Point mine will be in operation May 1. Work has also been started on a new hoist for the 300-foot shaft. Col. Brodies is keeping twenty-five men busy on development work, and will have an ample quantity of ore ready for the mill when started. In the lower 100 feet of workings the ore body is three feet wide, and is expected to mill \$44 a ton. In the same part of the Bradshaw range the Swallow mine has been bonded, and is to be worked vigorously.

On the Helvetia and Mountain View claims on Slate Creek near Prescott leaders have discovered a body of ore fourteen inches wide, that carries \$15 per ton in gold, \$38 in silver and 16 per cent. copper.

The Oxbow copper claims, west of Wickenburg have been bonded to Indianapolis capitalists, who will begin work at once on a shaft 300 feet deep, at which depth the ore body is expected to be fully developed. At present on the property are two shafts, respectively 94 and 60 feet deep. In charge of the development work is W. E. Dwyer of Phoenix. The owner of the mine, William Oxbow, is the intimate of the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home.

COPPER IN SONORA.

Northern Mexico Expected Soon to Be a Heavy Producer.

NOGALES (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] American and foreign capital is now streaming into Sonora for the development and purchase of mines. Copper properties are especially being favored though the gold mines of the Prietas district are even exceeding their wonderful record.

At Nacozari the Mochizuma Copper Company is soon to daily produce over fifty tons of ingot copper and employs nearly 1000 workmen. Improvements in the reduction plant will give it even a greater capacity than that of the Copper Queen. The railroad is now reached at Naco a station on the Arizona and Southern where the company has received within the past few weeks more than 100 carloads of machinery. Compressed air will generally be the motive power in the new works. A six-mile railroad connects the mine with the works and the Pies railway is soon to be extended to the property.

The Cananea district, forty miles south of Bisbee, is believed to contain the most extensive and the richest deposits of copper on the continent. The Cobre Grande Company, which has lately there started operations, has 267 Mexican claims. W. A. Clark, the new Montana Senator, has 200 claims near by. No workings in the district are deeper than 100 feet, but the ore is found generally uniform free carbonate in character, carrying about 20 per cent of metal. The Cobre Grande is erecting a smelter with a capacity of 200 tons of ore per day. For several centuries the mines have been worked by Spaniards and Mexicans, the richer seams being followed, mainly for their values in silver. At several points are

large dumps of slag, from the very primitive furnaces in which the ore was reduced. The slag dumps are to be again smelted, for they all carry copper in excess of 10 per cent. Mining sales lately made in the district have been for an aggregate sum of \$500,000.

A large copper zone has lately been "denounced" by J. B. Storman and the Gavou brothers, eight miles from Llano station, on the Sonora Railway. They have nearly a score of mineral veins, from two to twelve feet in width, carrying copper up to 25 per cent, beside good values in gold and silver.

Near Torres, in the Urbabo mine, at a depth of 300 feet, has been cut an eighteen-inch vein that mills from 200 to 1000 ounces of silver to the ton. A large deposit of antimony has been located near Port Lobos, Sonora, by George Patton and A. G. Thompson of Tucson. They brought back with them as well specimens of heavy black copper ore, from a ledge by them located near Puerto Libertad, only nine miles from deep water on the Gulf of California.

INDIAN TROUBLE OVER.

No Further Disturbances on the Yuma Reservation Reported.

The Indian trouble on the Yuma reservation appears to be over, no report of any further disturbance having been received from the United States Marshal, who is still there, with a deputy, but is expected to return today. Had any outbreak occurred, he would have sent for more deputies.

Patrick Miguel, the Indian who was arrested on the charge of arson, is now in jail at San Bernardino, having been left there by Deputy McCulloch, who returned yesterday afternoon. Miguel, the leader of the Indian faction, who has no use for schools, is but 20 years of age, and said to be very intelligent, and is even credited with having aspired to become chief of his tribe. His examination was set for next Friday morning at 10 o'clock, before the United States Commissioner at San Bernardino.

Schilling's Best

money-back tea and baking powder at

Your Grocer's Bon Ami

IS USED FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING. IT MAKES TINS BRIGHT AND PAINT CLEAN WITHOUT SCRATCHING OR WEARING OUT THE OBJECT ON WHICH IT IS USED. TRY IT.

CURE DEAF for the...
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CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine

Cases Out of Ten—A

Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed. Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed to be the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I knew how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



MRS. S. M. IDOL.

POSITIVELY PREVENTS BALDNESS.

Cures dandruff, falling hair, Eczema in 3 applications, Cobb's celebrated Hair Tonic has no equal. This is purely a vegetable compound, free from all poisonous matter. Use no other. Sold by all druggists.

HOPPERSTEAD, 110 W. Third St., Agent.
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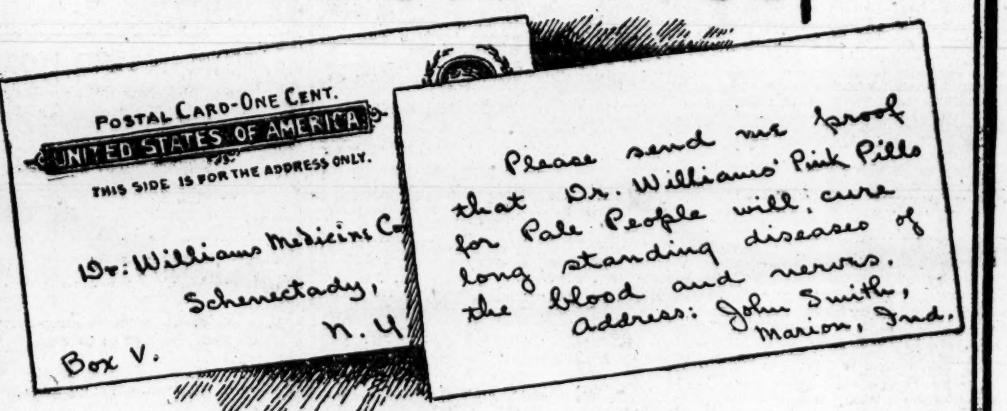
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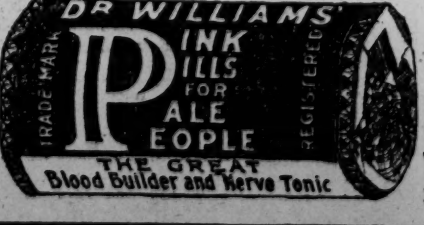


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